FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Nakasone Says Gorbachev Invitation Still Stands C 1
USSR Forces Nakasone To Rethink Diplomatic Strategy C 1
JSP Delegation Leaves for Pyongyang 17 Nov C 2
Abe Meets Korean Opposition Leader Kim Yong-sam C 2
Fuwa Reveals JCP, CPC Fail To Restore Relations C 3

NORTH KOREA

Reports on Kim Il-song Death Still Unconfirmed [KYODO] D 1
U.S. Deployment of Lance Missile Battery Noted D 2
NODONG SINMUN on 'Triangular Military Alliance' [15 Nov] D 3
South Security Planning Board Activities in Japan D 4
U.S. 'Annexation' of Micronesia Assailed D 4
NODONG SINMUN Observes Syrian Anniversary [16 Nov] D 5
NODONG SINMUN Denounces Suppresson of Mintongnyon [14 Nov] D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Unconfirmed Kim Il-song Assassination Reported E 1
    YONHAP Report E 1
    Defense Minister's Analysis E 1
KOREA HERALD Comments on Missile Deployment [15 Nov] E 3
USSR Reported To Supply DPRK with Chemical Bombs E 4
ROK To 'Cope Prudently' With Trade Pressure [THE KOREA HERALD 15 Nov] E 4
4 New DPRK Airfields Reported Built Near DMZ [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Nov] E 5
USSR To Participate in Volleyball Tournament E 7
Kim Yong-sam on Timing of Constitutional Revision [CHUNGANG ILBO 14 Nov] E 7
DJP Spokesman Denounces Kim Yong-sam Remarks [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Nov] E 7
Prime Minister Urges Patience on Reform [THE KOREA HERALD 15 Nov] E 8
'Gist' of Yi Min-u's Press Conference Covered [THE KOREA TIMES 14 Nov] E 9
    DJP Spokesman Refutes Remarks [THE KOREA HERALD 14 Nov] E 10

MONGOLIA

Batmonh, Delegation Leave for Pyongyang F 1
Batmonh Attends Natsagdorj Anniversary Soiree F 1

CAMBODIA

Party Delegation Returns From Lao Congress H 1
PRACHEACHON Editorial Welcomes LPRP Congress H 1

Army Paper Editorial Hails October Revolution [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 2
VOK: Government Deploys Troops in Battambang H 4
VONADK: Toxic Chemicals Kill 43 in Battambang H 4

LAOS

14 Nov LPRP Congress Sessions Reported I 1
Draft Resolution of Fourth LPRP Congress Read I 3
Sisomphon Lovansai Announces New Party Leaders I 5
New Central Committee Members Announced I 7
Kaysone Phomvihan Speech Closes LPRP Congress I 8
Kaysone Phomvihan Hosts Banquet 15 Nov I 10
Kaysone Phomvihan Receives National Delegations I 11
Correction to Opening of Fourth LPRP Congress I 11

THAILAND

Chawalit Warns of Dual Communist Threat [BANGKOK POST 13 Nov] J 1
Prem Adviser Discusses Upcoming Laos Visit J 3

VIETNAM

Moscow CEMA Meeting Ends; Truong Chinh Departs K 1
  Arrives in Hanoi K 1
Truong Chinh Congratulates Laos' Kaysone Phomvihan K 1
Pham Van Dong Returns From Lao Party Congress K 2
  NHAN DAN Hails Congress [16 Nov] K 3
Nguyen Van Linh Visits Hanoi Cultural Exhibition K 5
Nguyen Van Linh Receives Overseas Vietnamese K 5
Nguyen Lam Receives USSR Amity Delegation K 5
Soviet Envoy's Statement on October Revolution K 6
Hungarian Trade Union Delegation Ends Visit K 8
Hanoi Mandarin Assails U.S. Port Call to PRC K 8
Mass Agitation Organs Hold Party Congress K 9
NHAN DAN Assesses Economic, Technical Norms [23 Oct] K 10
Hanoi Notes Crop Harvest, Nationwide Planting K 12
Crop Protection Department Warns of Pest Outbreak K 12

PHILIPPINES

Aquino To Hunt Olalia Killers With 'Every Resource' P 1
  'Significant Leads' Found P 2
  No Suspects Yet Arrested P 2
Justice Minister Says Enrile Accusers 'Unfair' [AFP] P 2
KMU Calls General Strike; Comments on Murder Probe [KYODO] P 4
  Strike 'Partially Observed' [Hong Kong] P 5
  Thousands Stranded by Strike [AFP] P 5
Aquino Ready To 'Wage War' if Peace Talks Fail [AFP] P 6
Japanese Executive Kidnapped South of Manila [KYODO] P 7
  Further on Kidnapping [KYODO] P 7
Bomb Damages Government Office in Manila Suburb [AFP] P 8
Paper Claims Enrile, U.S. Officials Held Talks [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 14 Nov] P 9
9 Soldiers Suspected in Oct Thai Airliner Blast [AFP] P 10

NAKASONE SAYS GORBACHEV INVITATION STILL STANDS

OW150721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Saturday his invitation to Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo is still "good," though Japan has failed to obtain a Soviet response as to when he will come.

"I welcome him anytime," Nakasone told reporters in reference to a meeting between Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow Friday.

Shevardnadze declined to give any definite date for Gorbachev's Tokyo visit.

Nakasone has invited the Soviet leader to visit Tokyo, preferably in January. "I haven't given up (hopes of Gorbachev's Tokyo visit in January). The invitation is still good," the premier said.

Political sources say Nakasone wants to use Gorbachev's Japan visit, which would be the first by a Kremlin leader, to achieve a major breakthrough in Tokyo-Moscow relations before he steps down as prime minister by the end of October next year.

USSR FORCES NAKASONE TO RETHINK DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY

OW150321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0236 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone may have to review and rewrite his diplomatic strategy for the rest of his term over the next 12 months, now that Japan's hope for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Japan in January seems unlikely, political observers say.

Improvement of Japan-Soviet relations has been one of the major diplomatic tasks which Nakasone has been tackling since he first took the premiership in November 1982. Now, it remains the largest unsolved diplomatic problem for him, observers say.

His invitation to Gorbachev to visit by the end of January shows Nakasone's strong desire to deal with his last major diplomatic task, they say.

Nakasone prepared for Gorbachev's Japan visit by confirming Japan's close ties with its Asian neighbors by his visit to Seoul in late September and to Beijing earlier this month.

He was planning to visit Moscow before or after the next Western summit in Venice next June if Gorbachev's Japan visit materialized and some progress was gained over the territorial problem and other Japan-Soviet relations, the observers said.

Meanwhile, sources at the Foreign Ministry expressed a view that Gorbachev's Japan visit in January has become virtually difficult to materialize.

The ministry sources, however, received the report on the results of Friday's bilateral consultations in Moscow calmly, saying that the basic situation concerning the matter remains the same.

Government sources also said the bail is still in Russian hands and Japan has to wait and see Moscow's future reply on the matter.

In addition to the unclear prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations, some political observers cite another possible major reason for the latest Soviet reply.

The observers say Moscow may find it difficult to finalize Gorbachev's diplomatic schedules before the plenary session of the Communist Party's Central Committee and other top-ranking meetings scheduled to be held Monday.

There is a possibility that these important meetings in Moscow may decide some personnel shifts among cadres, including senior Foreign Ministry officials, the observers speculate.

JSP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG 17 NOV

OW170447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 17 KYODO -- A 14-member Japan Socialist Party delegation left here for Pyongyang Monday for a nine-day visit to North Korea.

The group, led by Hajime Fukada, head of the top opposition party's national movement bureau, is traveling via Beijing, where it will stay Monday night.

The delegation has been invited by the Korean Workers Party to exchange views with various groups in North Korea.

ABE MEETS KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER KIM YONG-SAM

OW141119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam Friday expressed his strong resolve to grapple with the revision of the Constitution, even at the risk of his life.

Kim expressed his dedication to the cause of his country's democratization when he met with Shintaro Abe, chairman of the Executive Council of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Kim, standing adviser to the New Korea Democratic Party, told Abe that the matter of greatest concern to him and fellow politicians in South Korea is who will succeed Yasuhiro Nakasone as Japanese prime minister and Ronald Reagan as U.S. president.

Abe is one of the three most likely successors of Nakasone, the other two being Noboru Takeshita, LDP secretary general, and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Kim also said that if Korea could be democratized like the Philippines under President Corazon Aquino, the United States would render South Korea steady cooperation.

FUWA REVEALS JCP, CPC FAIL TO RESTORE RELATIONS

OW141343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1308 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 14 KYODO -- The Japan Communist Party (JCP) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) put an end to secret negotiations on the normalization of relations at the end of September, after failing to reach an agreement, Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP, said Friday.

The CCP sent a letter to the JCP in March last year expressing its desire to normalize relations between the two parties, Fuwa told reporters.

After the JCP replied that it was ready to negotiate with the CCP, representatives of the two parties had talks from late September to early October last year for the first time in 20 years, the chairman said.

Qian Liren, then head of the International Liasion Department of the CCP, and Hiroshi Tachiki, in charge of the International Committee of the JCP, represented the two parties in the negotiations, according to Fuwa.

Fuwa did not disclose the place which the talks were held.

During the talks, the Chinese side expressed regret for faults and errors in its relations with the JCP, he said. However, the CCP did not admit to interfering in JCP affairs, Fuwa said.

Though both parties had agreed to continue negotiations, the CCP said in the PEOPLE'S DAILY in June it would not sever relations with Japanese groups which the JCP says are against the JCP, he said.

The Central Committee of the CCP sent a letter to the JCP at the end of September, saying it had no wish to continue negotiations, he said.

The JCP also sent a letter to the CCP at the end of October in which it said it agreed to end negotiations, Fuwa said.

Relations between the two parties deteriorated over an ideological dispute.

The two parties broke off relations in 1967.

REPORTS ON KIM IL-SONG DEATH STILL UNCONFIRMED

OW171013 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO -- A brief statement issued by the South Korean Defense Ministry Monday that North Korean president had been assassinated in a shooting caused shock both in South Korea and abroad, though it has not been officially confirmed. While South Korean Government sources said there was no doubt about Kim's death, North Korean sources in Tokyo denied the statement as a "farfetched lie." Japanese Foreign Ministry sources, meanwhile, said it is "certain" that something "unusual" has occurred in North Korea.

A flood of reports started in Seoul, Tokyo, Beijing and elsewhere after the brief statement which said Kim, 74, was killed in a gun battle and that his death was announced in North Korean loudspeaker broadcasts directed toward South Korea across the demilitarized zone.

The South Korean Government declared an emergency but warned the public not to panic. Cabinet members discussed the situation in an emergency meeting. The Ministry announcement did not, however, say when or where the incident happened.

There was no word on Kim's death on North Korea's Radio Pyongyang, which continued regular programming in the afternoon and evening. The official North KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) also gave no indication that Kim was dead. Seoul's HANKOOK ILBO newspaper, meanwhile, said Kim was shot dead on a train.

Informed sources in Seoul said North Korea's national flag was hoisted at half-mast in the area north of the border and a requiem was played over the loudspeakers. A U.S. military spokesman in South Korea later denied the Defense Ministry statement and rumors, saying there was no loudspeaker broadcast on Kim's death and the national flag was not lowered to half-mast, at least in the truce village of Panmunjom. Diplomatic sources in Seoul said there has been no North Korean troop movement in the tense military regions along the border or other indications suggesting Kim is dead.

In a telex report to Beijing from Pyongyang, a correspondent of the Polish news agency PAP said everything appeared normal in the North Korean capital, the KYODO news service bureau in Beijing reported. A group of Japanese tourists in South Korea visited Panmunjom as scheduled, a Tokyo travel agency said.

The South Korean sources said North Korea gave the first indication of Kim's death at 1:10 p.m. Sunday through a loudspeaker on the western front of the 38th parallel. Loudspeakers set up in other regions along the demarcation line gave similar indications in broadcasts which started at 2:44 p.m. Monday. Kim's death was announced about 40 minutes later, according to the South Korean sources.

There had been persistent rumors in Tokyo since Saturday, quoting South Korean Defense Ministry sources as saying Kim had been killed by North Korea military personnel and that the assassins had fled to China. China has rejected Pyongyang's request for the return of those involved, the sources were quoted as saying. There are also unconfirmed reports that North Korean Ambassador to Beijing Sin In-ha and his deputies abruptly returned to Pyongyang a few days ago. Sin failed to attend a party where he was expected at the Belgian Embassy in Beijing Saturday, KYODO learned from East European sources there.

Kim, who is deified by his countrymen, has been supreme leader of North Korea since its foundation in 1948. Diplomatic sources in Tokyo said Kim was last seen in public November 10 when he held talks with a visiting Bulgarian communist youth delegation in Pyongyang.

Official reports from Pyongyang said Kim presented a documentary movie to Chinese President Li Xiannian November 12 and sent a telegram to Gabonese President Albert-Bernard Bongo the following day in celebration of the African leader's re-election as president. Kim visited Moscow from October 22-27, his first trip to the Soviet Union in two-and-a-half years. Both Soviet and Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesmen said they had no information that Kim was killed, according to KYODO correspondents.

In Tokyo, a spokesman for the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) denied the South Korean Defense Ministry's statement on Kim's death and said it was a "farfetched lie." The spokesman, Paek Han-ki, director of the association's International Affairs Bureau, said, "the South Korean side is using the lie to divert the people's attention in a bid to survive the political unrest at home." Another spokesman for the pro-North Korean group said there was a similar rumor of Kim's death about five years ago. "We have often heard that President Kim is dead when the political situation in South Korea deteriorates," he added.

Also in Tokyo, a Japanese Foreign Ministry source said, "It is certain that something unusual has occurred in North Korea, though whether or not President Kim was assassinated is yet to be confirmed." If Kim was really killed, the source, said, it was probably because some North Koreans are frustrated with their country's poor economic performance or its recent moves closer to the Soviet Union.

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF LANCE MISSILE BATTERY NOTED

SK150446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors decided to deploy a "Lance" missile battery in South Korea, according to a report.

The U.S. Defence Department and the South Korean puppet clique announced this Friday.

The ground-to-ground "Lance" missile to be placed under the U.S. Eighth Army command in South Korea has been brought to South Korea each time during the "Team Spirit" war rehearsal. Now, it has been decided to deploy the missile near the military demarcation line for active service.

The U.S. imperialists openly revealed their design to invade the North, announcing that the deployment in South Korea of the missile, the main weapon of "NATO" at present, would "reinforce" their "medium-range" missile system for aggression.

NODONG SINMUN ON 'TRIANGULAR MILITARY ALLIANCE'

SK151102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA) -- It is as foolish as jumping into fire with faggot on their back for the U.S. imperialists to try to ignite a war of aggression with the triangular military alliance as a springboard. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets should look straight at the change of the times and act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article titled "Dangerous Stage in Framing Up Triangular Military Alliance".

The paper notes:

The U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance is a tool of aggression serving for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy against our country and other socialist countries.

Relations of military alliance have already been established between the United States and Japan and between the United States and the South Korean puppets. What remains to be done is to form relations of military alliance between Japan and South Korea, that is, to link the last side of the triangle.

The United States intends to chain Japan to the triangular military alliance in order to totally mobilize the vast military and economic potentials of Japan experienced in war "in the supposed contingency".

Japan is zealously responding to the demand of the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of realising her reinvasion designs on our country and Asia with the backing of the United States.

Exchange in information and communications has already begun and the unification of operational command is being carried into practice between the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the South Korean puppet army. And between them "officers agreement" was signed and exchange of "SDF" and puppet army officers has been regularized.

"SDF" officers are participating in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the name of "inspection" and the Japanese territory and military setups are wholly used for them.

"Detailed guide of the military cooperation system has been worked out" between Japan and South Korea and planes of the South Korean puppet army frequently fly to "SDF" bases.

The U.S. Airforce combat unit deployed in the forward area of South Korea participated for the first time in the U.S. and Japanese army, naval and airforce joint exercises which were recently held in Hokkaido, Japan, and in the sea off the Pacific Ocean. In other words, the plan of joint military exercises of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the "SDF" which had been discussed and planned from long ago, has been put into practice.

The aggressive triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea with the United States as an axis has just reached the stage of completion.

SOUTH SECURITY PLANNING BOARD ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

SK160858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, November 16 (KNS-KNCA) -- CHOSON SINBO November 11 carried an article exposing the activities of officials of the South Korean puppet security planning board in the guise of "diplomats" in Japan against the DPRK and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The paper said officials of the puppet security planning board are engaged in their work of collecting information and carrying on subversive activities against the DPRK and Chongnyon and forcing spying activities upon Koreans in Tokyo, Osaka and other places of Japan.

It further said: When there was a bomb explosion at Kimpo Airport in Seoul on September 14, they spread the false rumour that it was "committed by the North" and launched an anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon smear campaign.

They spread fabricated information that Chongnyon was "conducting training" to obstruct the Asiad in Seoul and the "Spyring case" rigged up recently by the fascist clique by involving a Seoul University professor and others was a case caused by the "activities" of Chongnyon officials.

U.S. 'ANNEXATION' OF MICRONESIA ASSAILED

SK160853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the recent announcement of the United States that three areas of Micronesia were granted the status of U.S. "commonwealth," NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands this as another brigandish act of annexing a Pacific territory by the United States.

The author of the commentary says:

It is a desire and purpose of the Micronesians to end the "trusteeship" and establish a sovereign and independent state.

The U.S. imperialists' step is a most shameless territorial aggrandizement. It is an intolerable arbitrariness ignoring the international organisation responsible for those islands and grossly violating such international accords as the United Nations Charter, the trusteeship agreement and the U.N. declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples and an outrageous encroachment upon and challenge to the independent rights of the people.

The manoeuvres to annex Micronesia are an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive global strategy, especially their Asia-Pacific policy.

By grabbing Micronesia as their territory, the U.S. imperialists intend to hasten its militarisation and conversion into a nuclear base at faster pace.

This annexation is an important link in the whole chains of their nuclear war preparations. It is a heinous aggressive crime rendering the Asian and Pacific situation strained and gravely menacing peace and security there.

Micronesia belong to its residents. It must not fall a prey to the imperialists' territorial expansion and war policies.

The Micronesians must be allowed to enjoy independence and sovereignty by international law and their destiny must not be manipulated by a certain force.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK161057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Sunday dedicate signed articles to the 16th anniversary of the corrective movement in Syria.

Noting that the corrective movement in Syria was an important event which paved the way to a new turn in the life of her people, NODONG SINMUN says:

The changes affected in Syria in the past period were a fruition of the devoted efforts of her people.

Today the Syrian people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, are struggling to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and implement the decisions of the 8th regional conference of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, under the slogan of "Unity, freedom and socialism", valiantly repulsing the incessant anti-Syrian moves of the imperialists and the Zionists. The Syrian Government and people are struggling resolutely against the base plots of the imperialists and Israel to isolate Syria internationally.

They call for strengthened unity and solidarity of Arab countries, peace in the middle East and a fair solution of the question in this region and denounce the anti-Arab intrigues of the imperialists and Israel.

Our people actively support the firm stand and just struggle of the Syrian people and bitterly condemn the anti-Syrian manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Zionists.

The Korean people warmly hail the friendly Syrian people on the 16th anniversary of the corrective movement and wish them new success in their future struggle.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF MINTONGNYON

SK141056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group has launched an allround crackdown upon the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon), hurled combat police into Koryo University and searched the houses of the detained students.

Denouncing this, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This is a wholesale reactionary offensive to stifle and remove all the patriotic democratic forces from students to opposition forces.

The "New Korea Democratic Party" termed the present political situation of South Korea "a situation under a state of emergency". South Korea is under strict guard of armed troops and police and an open bayonet rule is on the order of the day. This means that South Korea has, in actuality, been placed under a martial law rule without "martial law".

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is putting into practice his scheme to prolong the military dictatorship by staging a "coup", if necessary.

The puppets are a raising hue and crying over "pro-communist, leftist tendency" and "sympathy for the calls of the North". This is a pretext to extensively suppress the patriotic democratic forces in South Korea by directly connecting them with the North and a ruse to justify a "coup" for the prologation of their role.

The ever harsher repressive campaign of the Chon Tu-hwan group only reveals its own vulnerability and proves that the doom of the military fascist dictatorship is not far off.

UNCONFIRMED KIM IL-SONG ASSASINATION REPORTED

SK170203 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0142 GMT 17 Nov 86

[ROK Defense Ministry spokesman's announcement on the death of Kim Il-song -- live]

[Text] The North Korean puppets, on 16 November, over the loudpseakers toward South Korea at the front said that Kim Il-song has been shot to death. However, all the North Korean puppet reporting organizations have not carried any official announcement or commentary. At present our armed forces are on the alert posture as usual.

YONHAP Report

SK170246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP) -- North Korea has broadcast through its loudspakers intended for South Korean forces stationed in the frontline area that its President Kim Il-song had been killed by gunshots, the South Korean Defense Ministry announced Monday. However, North Korea's official press media failed to make any announcement or comment on Kim's alleged death, Yi Hung-sik, spoikesman of the Defense Ministry, said. The spokesman added South Korean armed forces remain on alert as usual.

Meanwhile, the South Korean National Police headquarters Sunday issued full status of alert on police because of North Korea's provocations and possible subversive moves by "impure elements" in and out of the country in connection with North Korea's "unusual move." Police were under order to further step up protection of key facilities and foreign missions in Korea and to reinforce anti-communist checks and searches.

ROK Defense Minister's Analysis

SK171324 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek said Monday analysis of the recent series of developments in North Korea strongly pointed to seriously unusual moves there, possibly heralding the death of its leader Kim Il-song or power struggle. In a testimony before the National Assembly's special Budget and Settlement Committee session, Yi said, "Our armed forces are fully prepared to fulfill its basic duty of protecting security and lives of our people under any circumstances." The Defense Ministry, in an earlier announcement, quoted North Korea's frontline loudspeakers as beaming that Kim Il-song had been killed by gunshots.

When intelligence informations are put together, the defense minister said, "Kim Il-song returned from his Soviet trip with lots of Soviet promise of military aid and Kim revealed the results of his Soviet trip at a meeting of policymakers bureau of the North Korean Workers' Party." With regards to Kim's movements, he said Kim has not appeared in public functions since he met some Bulgarian visitors Nov. 10. Kim met the editor-in-chief of China's GUANGMING DAILY Nov. 7 and the chairman of the Polish Democratic Party Nov. 1. He also attended the voting for the 8th Supreme People's Assembly Elections Nov. 2.

Yi said intelligence information obtained from Japan at 10:43 a.m. Nov. 15, said: "Kim Il-song was killed by some military group one or two days ago. North Korea demanded China's returning of members of the military group who had fled to China after assassination, but China rejected the request."

"At 4:05 p.m. Nov. 16, reporters of Japanese KYODO news agency in Beijing confirmed that all the ranking officials at North Korean embassy in Beijing returned home around Nov. 10," he went on.

"A report reaching here at 9:18 a.m. Nov. 16 said some Japanese traders, who recently visited North Korea, disclosed that since Nov. 10 they could not hear North Korea's official address, 'the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song,' and they received gifts, presented in the name of Kim Chong-il, Kim's son and heir-apparent, instead of the gifts usually given in the name of 'the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song,' when they left Pyongyang for Japan Nov. 11," Yi said. He said a Japanese trade mission which recently visited North Korea had an appointment with Kim Chong-il but the meeting was abruptly cancelled in the afternoon of Nov. 10.

The defence minister reported that, at 1:35 p.m. Sunday, the loudspeakers on the front line along the demilitarized zone were beaming a program introducing Kim's 40-year-long personal history and praising his achievements, and at 7:15 p.m., a loudspeaker broadcaster was heard saying "great leader Kim Il-song of the labor party is along with flowing river and fallen leaves.. " Later at 8:00 p.m., the loudspeaker said "we'd love to call again the name of great leader General Kim Il-song," Yi continued. At the same time, the North Korea' propaganda broadcasting system at the other area said, "great leader Kim Il-song has passed away due to gunshot while on the train," the defense minister reported. In the other area, a requiem was heard on the loudspeakers hailing Kim as a man who "devoted himself to the liberation of the country and devoted his whole life to the welfare of the people," he added.

Yi reported that, again at 1:00 a.m. of Monday, the loudspeakers mentioned about Kim's death and at 2:40 p.m. a loudspeaker broadcast was heard "that all the people feel gratitudes for the fact that His Excellency Kim Chong-il has become our leader." He also quoted the loudspeakers as saying Monday morning "an announcement of the party newspaper on the death of great leader Kim Il-song is expected today."

Meanwhile, Yi said that soldiers at a guard post of the U.S. forces near the truce village of Panmunjom observed a flag was raised at half-mast at the "propagada town" of North Korea, which is located just across South Korea's freedom village. Yi also noted that at 1 p.m. Monday Kim's portrait was seen decorated with white flowers, adding that it was confirmed through diplomatic channels that the scheduled trip on Tuesday by the first secretary of the Mongolian Commuist Party has been cancelled.

"When all these informations are pieced together, we can assume that Kim might be dead or that serious power struggle might be under way," Yi said. Yi, however, did not rule out the possibility that the broadcast of Kim's death near the demilitarized zone could be viewed as part of highly orchestrated psychological propaganda waged against the South in an effort to conceal its "all-out" or "local" armed provocations.

The South Korean Defense Ministry has been fully prepared to perform its mission to safeguard the lives and property of the people under any situation, he said.

Asked by lawmakers about the possible background of Kim's alleged assasination, he said that although the account has not been confirmed it could be the result of power struggle and rivalry in the North Korean military between pro-Chinese and pro-Soviet elements or between younger faction and military old guards.

KOREA HERALD COMMENTS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

SK150034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 p 2

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Yi Sang-sok]

[Text] The U.S, government reaffirmed its strong commitment to the defense of Korea by deciding to deploy "Lance" missiles in Korea, military analysts say.

The decision was also in line with the U.S. administration's policy of continuing to provide its nuclear umbrella to Korea, they say.

The Lance missiles are capable of carrying nuclear warheads and have a range of up to 120 km depending on the size of warhead.

Announcing the Lance deployment plan, U.S. Forces officials in Korea said yesterday that Pyongyang's forward deployment of combat troops had prompted the U.S. government to send the medium-range missiles to Korea.

The officials, however, did not say whether the missiles would carry nuclear weapons, citing their policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of such weapons.

They said the Lance will be deployed with the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division which is responsible for the defense of the western frontline. The area was a major invasion route of north Korea during the Korean War (1950-53).

U.S. officials said the U.S. government had long considered sending Lance missiles to Korea to replace the aged "Honest John" and "Sergeant" missiles.

The Lance deployment will bring about medium-range missile capability for the first time in eight years.

The Honest John and Sergeant missiles had been deployed in this country until 1978.

It was in April this year that the Korean officials let it be known that the U.S. would deploy the Lance to Korea to increase the attack capability of the U.S. Forces in Korea.

They then pointed out that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger pledged to take measures in order to counter north Korea's massive arms buildup just across the border dividing the peninsula in half.

The officials viewed that Pyongyang might launch a surprise attack against Seoul to disrupt the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul.

Military analysts also say that the U.S. decision to deploy the surface-to-surface missiles came at a time when the Korean government expressed fears that north Korea might trigger floods along the Han River by using a mammoth dam now under construction near the eastern end of the DMZ.

U.S. officials in Seoul said, however, the Lance deployment has nothing to do with Pyongyang's construction of the huge dam near Mt. Kumgang (Diamond Mountain).

Nonetheless, the Lance missile system, if deployed as scheduled, could serve as an additional deterrence against any attempt by north Korea to initiate armed provocation against the South, analysts say.

They say the deployment would also help narrow the military imbalance on the Korean peninsula, which is now in north Korea's favor.

With more than 68 percent of its total troops positioned near the DMZ, they say, north Korea is capable of launching a blitzkrieg attack against the south at short notice.

To help offset north Korea's advantage in terms of troop strength over the south, they said, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Korea should continue enhancing combat capabilities in the years ahead.

USSR REPORTED TO SUPPLY DPRK WITH CHEMICAL BOMBS

SK151253 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 15 (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union has recently supplied North Korea with chemical bombs filled with toxic gas, the SANKEI SHIMBUN reported Saturday quoting an international military source. SANKEI quoted the source as saying North Korea's possession of chemical bombs would be an extremely serious threat to South Korea in light of the South Korean Armed Forces' little defense capability in chemical warfare and their maintenance of fixed positions along the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas. The source expressed a grave concern about the Soviet supply of the weapon, describing it as a serious situation which could dwarf comparison with any situation in the past, SANKEI said.

The paper did not give details about the chemical bomb, the latest major weapon North Korea received from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has provided Pyongyang with Mig-23s and SA3 surface to air missiles since May last year. It said, however, that it is a view of the source that there is a high possibility that the chemical bombs may contain sarin, a highly toxic nerve gas, which attacks the central nervous system and quickly brings convulsions and death.

ROK TO 'COPE PRUDENTLY' WITH TRADE PRESSURE

SK150118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che said yesterday that the government will cope prudently with foreign pressure for import of farm and livestock products.

Kim said, "Advanced countries such as the United States and EC member states are continuing to ask us to open up our markets for their agricultural products including beef, oranges, grapes and alfafa."

The government, he said, is trying to persuade the countries (to drop their demands), citing "difficult conditions for our agriculture."

The deputy prime minister made the remarks in response to lawmakers' questions in the National Assembly's special Budget Settlement Committee.

Rep. Chun Chong-chun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party asked the government how it is handling major trading partners' demands for more access to Korean farm markets.

Chun was one of the five lawmakers who took the floor to question the government concerning the 15,581.5 billion won national budget bill for fiscal 1987.

Discussions at the budget committee centered on campus unrest, projected constitutional reform, taxation mechanism, social corruption and farming households' debts.

In testimony, Deputy Prime Minister Kim said, "As well demonstrated in GATT's ministerial conference held in Peru last September, a global trend calls for an increase in free trade in agricultural and service fields."

However, the government will exercise prudence in importing agricultural products in view of the structural characteristics of the nation's agriculture, he said. [passage omitted]

In other testimony, Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said the government will continue efforts to promote friendly and cooperative ties with Third World nonaligned countries.

The enhanced relationship with Third World countries would help Korea not only in maintaining diplomatic superiority over north Korea but in increasing international economic cooperation, said Choe.

He said, "An increasing number of less developed countries have been showing interest in economic achievement of Korea.

"The government invited leaders of those countries to show them our economic development programs. I think it has been effective for fostering friendly ties with those countries."

Choe said the government will try to gain maximum effect with minimum expenses in pursuing such invitation diplomacy. [passage omitted]

4 NEW DPRK AIRFIELDS REPORTED NEAR DMZ

SK080040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] North Korea has built four new airfields close to the Demilitarized Zone, greatly enhancing its capability to launch a surprise air attack against the south, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command reported yesterday.

However, CFC officials did not say exactly when and where those airstrips were built. Nor did they say if the four included two airfields already known to have been in existence near the DMZ.

Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek told a press conference on March 20 that North Korea had constructed two new airfields in the vicinity of the buffer zone.

With the two airstrips built near the DMZ, Yi then said, north Korea reduced the flight time of its combat aircraft to Seoul to only eight minutes.

The CFC report on the four newly-built air bases came during a security briefing for some 60 Korean leaders from different professions.

The binational command held the briefing session at its headquarters to mark the eighth anniversary of its establisnment.

"North Korea, having newly built four airfields close to the DMZ, is now capable of launching a blitzkrieg attack against the south anytime," a CFC officer told the Korean audience. The briefing paper, written in Korean, was made available to reporters.

Those attending the session included Han Sang-chun, president of Hanyang University, Chong Chong-chin, vice president of Yonsei University and Yi Tai-yong, director of the Korea Legal Aid Center for Family Relations.

Also on hand were CFC Commander Gen. William J. Livsey, his Korean deputy Gen. Han Chul-su and other ranking CFC officers.

Earlier in the day, Gen. Livsey told President Chon Tu-hwan that improvements are under way in the command's surveillance capability to detect any hostile activities in the north.

The general also assured Chon that his command is thoroughly prepared and strongly resolved to destroy the enemy's attack if such an emergency arose.

In this regard, he noted that the CFC is carefully watching any attempt by north Korea to disrupt the 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul.

Livsey detailed the military threat posed by continuing improvements in the equipment, organization and training of North Korean forces as well as forward deployments which now locate some 65 percent of their combat strength close to the DMZ.

He also took note of the improved relations between Pyongyang and Moscow which have resulted in new weapons systems including MIG-23 aircraft becoming part of the north's inventory.

In addition to the two already known airfields near the DMZ, military experts say, there are about 30 air bases located south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line.

The north Korean air force comprises more than 1,500 planes, 1.4 times more than the south's, they say.

In his latest warning against north Korea, Defense Minister Yi revealed Thursday that north Korea purchased 20 more MIG-23 fighters this year, bringing to 46 the total number of the Soviet-built aircraft in its air force.

USSR TO PARTICIPATE IN VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT

SK150322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 15 (YONHAP) -- Teams from eight countries will take part in the third Seoul Volleyball Internatinal Cup for Women, scheduled for Nov. 18-23 in Seoul and Pusan, the Korea Volleyball Association announced Saturday.

Competing in group A will be the Soviet Union, which will make its debut in the Seoul meet, Hungary, Canada, and host Korea. Group B will comprise defending champion, Peru, Italy, Japan and the United States.

In the preliminary round, the eight teams will compete on a round robin basis. The two teams with the best records in each group will advance into the finals. The Korean squad, which finished second in last year's international cup, was revamped after the 10th Asian Games to prepare for the 1988 Summer Olympics.

The winning team will receive 30,000 Swiss francs (about 17,500 U.S. dollars), the first runner-up will get 25,000 Swiss francs, and the second runner-up will pocket 20,000 Swiss francs. The Korean association paid 125,000 Swiss francs (about 73,000 dollars) to the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) for its official recognition of the six-day tournament.

KIM YONG-SAM ON TIMING OF CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

SK170702 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Kim Chol-chu]

[Text] In his interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN on 13 November, referring to the timing of the constitutional revision, NKDP Adviser Kim Yong-sam, who is on a visit to Japan, said: If presidential and National Assembly elections are held in the fall of next year, it is all right that the discussions on constitutional revision conclude by June of next year at the latest. He also said: I also am considering a plan that if constitutional revision is in favor of a direct election system is realized, a clause that bars retaliation will be included in the supplementary provision of the new Constitution.

Meanwhile, in his interview with Japan's NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, in answering the question "In the event the NKDP takes power, can it command the military?", Adviser Kim said: The Korean people's political consciousness has been heightened, and there is no concern about a coup d'etat or anything like that.

DJP SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES KIM YONG-SAM REMARKS

SK160015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday blamed opposition leader Kim Yong-sam for "having undermined national pride and prestige by making irresponsible remarks" during his tour abroad.

In a statement, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "Kim called on the United States, Japan and other allies to withdraw their support for the Korean government, arguing that their support only contributes to fueling anti-American and radical leftist sentiments among activist students."

"All of us have been awed by the fact that an opposition leader could make such reckless remarks which would only be welcomed by North Korea," he remarked.

The statement was issued shortly after Kim returned home from a 16-day tour of Europe and Japan.

Sim accused Kim of damaging national pride by making unfavorable remarks against the 1988 Olympics to be staged in Seoul.

He also charged that through his meetings with foreign politicians, Kim revealed his intention to seek foreign influence for his political schemes.

Referring to Kim's insistence that the restoration of a direct presidential election system is the only way to remove anti-American and leftist ideas among students, the DJP spokesman said, "The people are wise enough not to be deceived by such false logic."

Touching on the current political situation, Sim urged that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party immediately return to the National Assembly's Special Constitution Revision Committee.

"The NKDP should be held responsible for paralyzing the committee which had been formed by agreement between ruling and opposition parties," he said.

He then warned that out-of-parliament struggles by the opposition would bring about "catastrophic results."

"Should the opposition resort to mass rallies to attain its political objectives, it would only invite hatred and distrust from people who feel increasingly uneasy about social unrest," said the spokesman.

"I warn that the results would be catastrophic for all of us (politicians)," he added.

He said, "No one in the country can believe in an opposition which brands our genuine wish to realize a peaceful transfer of power as a scheme to prolong our rule."

PRIME MINISTER URGES PATIENCE ON REFORM

SK150048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column]

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong emphasized the importance of patience in achieving democracy.

At a national security briefing session in Chonju Thursday, No said, "Democracy cannot be achieved in a short period of time. We have to show patience for the next two or three years."

The prime minister recalled that it took Britain and Japan 120-130 years to realize democracy after a series of ups and downs.

"We can and must put up with inconveniences for the next two or three years. It will not be good for the coming generation to set off disturbances at this crucial time," he added.

'GIST' OF YI MIN-U'S PRESS CONFERENCE COVERED

SK140041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 86 p 2

["Gist" of statement by NKDP President Yi Min-u at a news conference on 13 November]

[Text] At this moment, we are suffereing from a politics of terror which is comparable to the harsh suppression of democratic forces in 1980.

The incumbent regime has dissolved 14 labor organizations, which have struggled for the protection of workers' interests, and the mintongnyon by trampling upon the constitutional freedom of association.

The oppression of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy became more clear day by day. They arrested CPD spokesman Han Kwang-ok without sufficient cause.

What concerns me most regarding the current situation is the fact that the incumbent regime disguises its suppression as a fight against communism though it is actually perpetrated to extend it grip on power.

They attempted to place a yoke on a lawmaker elected by the people as a Communist sympathizer, labeled those who are most respected in this society as left-leaning elements and even provoked an ideological debate against our party which has been the mainstay of anticommunism and conservatism.

If it brands the important figures of our society as Communist sympathizers and condemns 1,200 persons who were involved in the demonstration at Konguk University as Communist revolutionary elements who will be glad and benefit other than North Korea?

Of course, if there are conspirators for a Communist revolution, they should be dealt with sternly.

But if democratic figures and organizations are branded as sympathizing with the Communists solely because they are obstacles to the extension of power, such a machination should stop immediately.

If the current regime does not repent its follies in spite of my warning, I solemnly point out that their defiance of the nation, state and history will face fierce resistance from the people.

And I also cordially call up on my loving patriotic students. You should know the fact that the realization and expansion of freedom is only possible when the Republic of Korea is safeguarded and the Republic leads the way to national unification.

You should not put yourselves and those around you in an unhappy situation by displaying passions which contradict reality.

The current regime gives 4,000 billion won or more to a handful of conglomerates under the pretext of alignment for insolvent companies, while they turn away from the debts of 10 million farmers.

Furthermore, they put the workers who sacrificed themselves for the development of this nation's industry into jail when they struggle for their own survival.

Under these circumstances, to advocate the interests of farmers is not sympathizing with the Communists but is a struggle for democracy. To appeal to the sufferings of workers and the urban poor is not leaning to the left but it is an effort to realize social justice.

For the past year, our party and I have continued a struggle in unity with all democratic forces to achieve a constitutional amendment to enable the people to elect the president by their own hands.

We have entailed a great deal of sacrifice to overcome stubborn resistance by the ruling camp which attempted to safeguard the current Constitution.

DJP Spokesman Refutes Remarks

SK140035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday accused the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party of "unjustifiably defending radical leftist activists as democratic forces."

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "The opposition party supports Mintongnyon and radical leftist students who pursue mass uprisings and violent revolution as democratic organizations and advocates of democracy.

"Also branding the police action designed to safeguard the nation's liberal democratic system as repression, the NKDP has finally revealed its true character. It has taken off the mask which it has worn to disguise itself as a traditional conservative party."

Sim made the remarks in a statement refuting the press conference by NKDP president Yi Min-u.

He accused the NKDP of trying to protect the radical leftist groups out of an illusion that they are a major source of political support for the party.

"Now I want to ask the opposition party how long it will pursue such a course," said the ruling party spokesman.

He also remarked, "Judging from the contents of Yi's press conference, we can conclude that the opposition party only pursues 'quasidemocracy,' employing tricky means to deceive the people."

BATMONH, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PYONGYANG

OW171537 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The MPR party-government delegation led by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, has left for an official visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and DPRK president.

The MPR party-government delegation includes: T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and MPRP Central Committee secretary; P. Jasray, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; L. Rinchin, MPRP Central Committee department chief; D. Dugersuren, MPR foreign minister; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy foreign minister; R. Bata, assistant to the MPRP Central Committee general secretary; and P. Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador to the DPRK.

At the Buyant-Uhaa airport Comrade J. Batmonh was seen off by MPR party and government leaders: Comrades D. Sodnom; B. Altangerel; D. Molomjamts; T. Ragchaa; P. Damdin; MPR Defense Minister Colonel General J. Yondon; S. Monhjargal, chairman of Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration; G. Erdene, MPRP Central Committee department deputy chief; B. Tsiyregdzen, MPR public security first deputy minister; and G. Dashdabaa, MPR deputy foreign minister.

K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR and (Kim To-pin), DPRK charge d'affaires and interim in the MPR were also at the airport.

BATMONH ATTENDS NATSAGDORJ ANNIVERSARY SOIREE

OW170015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Summary From Poor Reception] Ulaanbaatar, 15 Nov (MONTSAME) -- A soiree devoted to the founder of contemporary Mongolian literature D. Natsagdorj was held in Ulaanbaatar today at the State D. Natsagdorj Academic Drama Theater. The soiree was attended by MPR party and government leaders headed by J. Batmonh. The soiree was addressed by D. Tsedeb. He reported that in honor of the writer's jubilee, the Ulaanbaatar Public Library has been named the D. Natsagdorj Library. A street in the new city of Baganuur, being built in D. Natsagordj's native land, will also bear his name. The solemn meeting was also addressed by Multay Karim, Soviet writer, Lenin and State Prize laureate of the USSR, and hero of socialist labor.

PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAO CONGRESS

BK161206 Phnom Penh in English 1107 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Nov 16 -- The high-level Kampuchean party delegation was back to Phnom Penh Sunday afternoon after attending the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party held in Vientiane from Nov. [words indistinct]. It was welcomed home at Pochentong Airport by Politburo members and members of the party Central Committee, and state and government officials. Pheli Khounnalaleuk and Ngo Dien, respectively Lao and Vietnamese ambassadors to Kampuchea were also on hand.

PRACHEACHON EDITORIAL WELCOMES LPRP CONGRESS

BK141355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 14 -- "The Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party opened in Vientiane, the capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 13 November 1986 is an important event in the political life of the Lao communists and working people and, like the previous congresses, constitutes a historical turning point in the revolutionary struggle of the Lao people," says the bi-weekly PRACHEACHON (PEOPLE) in its latest editorial welcoming the LPRP's Fourth Congress.

The paper warmly acclaimed the great achievements recorded by the Lao people in their national construction and defence, saying: "Over the past 11 years, the Lao people have, under the LPRP's clearsighted leadership with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at the head, overcome numerous difficulties in carrying out the two strategic tasks of socialist construction and national defence set by the third congress, and won many great successes. The LPDR has become a mighty force in implementing all revolutionary tasks, strengthening revolutionary power at all levels from the central to the grassroots and step by step advancing the country towards socialism."

PRACHEACHON highly praised Laos' foreign policy of peace as "an active contribution to the strengthening of the military alliance and the multiform cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the common struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

It went on: "Together with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic has spared no effort to strengthen and develop the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, thus contributing to the cause of peace, independence, democracy and social progress the world over."

The Kampuchean party's paper expressed sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of Laos for their full support and assistance to the Kampuchean people, adding: "We are very proud of the Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation, which have been constantly developed and consolidated.

"The Kampuchean party, government and people," PRACHEACHON said, "pledge to do their best to strengthen the militant solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Laos as well as those among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, making them evergreen and unbreakable."

The bi-weekly concluded by wishing the Lao people still new, greater successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the congress, thus creating favourable conditions evergreen and unbreakable." [sentence as received]

The bi-weekly concluded by wishing the Lao people still new, greater successes in implementing the resolutions adopted by the congress, thus creating favourable conditions for carrying out Laos's second five-year plan 1986-90.

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL HAILS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK100953 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "The Soviet Union Is the Strong Bastion of Socialism and Peace in the World" -- date not given]

[Text] Every year on 7 November, the people throughout the Soviet Union celebrate the great festive day of their renowned victory, the day that they toppled the czar's feudalist regime and the capitalists' reactionary regime, thus bringing about the birth of the first socialist state in the world which has blazed the trail for freedom, independence, and national and social progress of the people from all walks of life.

Following the historic victory of the October Revolution, the international role of the Soviet Union has soared greatly. It has scored resounding combat victories and totally toppled German, Japanese, and Italian fascism in World War II, thus saving mankind from the danger of genocidal fascism.

This year is the 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. It is also the year to recall the valiant struggle of the heroic Soviet people who have scored all-round victories during the past 69 years in implementing the line initiated by great Lenin. This brilliant line reflects the Soviet people's desire to have peace for all mankind for the sake of independence and socioeconomic progress and opposition to all kinds of war which brings disasters to all nations. During the past 69 years, the Soviet party and state have always regarded the alliance of the progressive social forces and the national liberation forces as a significant factor for ensuring a good future for mankind. The CPSU has proceeded along the Leninist line which has been flawlessly tested. It has properly fulfilled its role as the political leader of the working class and laborers in the Soviet Union. It is noteworthy that in its foreign policy, the Soviet Union has paid attention to the interests of the people in conflicting regions and to strengthening peace and progress among the regions and nations of the world. The Soviet foreign policy program drafted by the 27th CPSU Congress noted: not a star war, but a star peace; not an arms race, but disarmament; not an armed confrontation, but international detente and cooperation in the name of peace and the well-being of all countries as well as each country.

The current international situation is worsening due to the warlike policy of the U.S. imperialists who have stubbornly carried on their arms race and desire to create a nuclear war, thus plunging mankind into the abyss of this lethal weapon. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has made every effort to increase its capabilities to reduce tension in international relations and bring about cooperation and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union has always displayed its goodwill through various new proposals over the past several years as well as recently with the aim of protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

For example, the Soviet Government's 25 January 1986 statement, which is of great historic significance, has brought about a new prospect for mankind, constituting a source of encouragement to all peace-loving movements. The 18 August 1986 statement on the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally extend the moratorium on nuclear arms tests until 1 January 1987 and the recent summit talk between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Reagan in Reykjavik, Iceland, on 11 and 12 October during which the Soviet Union proposed the reduction and even abolition of these lethal arms reflect the most fervent desire of the Soviet party, government, and people to contribute to the cause of peace. The resounding speech of Comrade Mikhail Gorbavhev in Vladivostok especially noted the Soviet desire to create peace in Asia and the Pacific and clearly and correctly stressed the case of the PRK.

Another major goal of the Soviet party, which is the loftiest goal of the CPSU's economic strategy, is to further boost the rate of economic development and the Soviet people's standard of living and culture. The past 69 years under the wise leadership of the CPSU have brought about the strategic turning point in socioeconomic development. The revolutionary achievements scored in the 11th 5-Year Plan of 1981-85 have displayed a noteworthy impetus in all fields of industry, communications, health, education, culture, and social affairs. Seeing many essential keys for the successful implementation of the 12th 5-year plan of 1986-90 adopted at its 27th congress, the CPSU has paid keen attention to expanding scientific and technical reform. Over the next 15 years, the Soviet Union will vigorously boost the growth of its economy. By the year 2000, the Soviet Union plans to fulfill 75 to 80 percent of the demand in energy and sources of raw materials and supplies; increase the production of electricity by atomic plants from 5 to 7 times; and boost the production of natural gas from 1.5 to 1.8 fold. By 1990, industrial production in the USSR will increase from 21 to 24 percent and the total volume of the annual agricultural production will increase on an average of 14 to 16 percent. The productivity of labor will also increase from 2.3 to 2.5 fold. All these factors clearly prove that the Soviet party, state, and people have made great efforts to fulfill each 5-year plan, thus enabling all Soviet states to successfully solve all problems of socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet party, state, and people have held aloft the banner of Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism and nobly fulfilled their historic mission. During the past 8 years, the Soviet party, state, and people have wholeheartedly supported the revival of the Cambodian revolution, thus enabling the Cambodian revolution to develop in all fields. The entire Cambodian people and KPRAF would like to express their profound gratitude to and join with the Soviet people in celebrating the 69th anniversary of this brilliant Great October Revolution. Together with fraternal Vietnam and Laos, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people pledge to forever defend the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union -- the banner of socialism and the strong bastion of peace in the world. At the same time, the Cambodian people and the KPRAF as well as all peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world warmly welcome, highly value, and voice their unreserved support for all the peace proposals and various new resolutions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The imperialists, particularly the U.S. Government, must abandon their warlike policy and give a positive response in contribution to building world peace.

The Cambodian armed forces and people are firmly convinced that under the beacon of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people will achieve greater victories in carrying out the program to boost their socioeconomic development in accordance with the 12th 5-year plan of 1986-90.

We would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people. May the bond of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the armies and people of the two countries, Cambodia and the Soviet Union, further strengthen and develop in the common interest of peace and socialism.

VOK: GOVERNMENT DEPLOYS TROOPS IN BATTAMBANG

BK140935 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] According to the KPNLF General Staff, Vietnam has deployed Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers in various villages in Battambang Province and along Routes 5 and 69 as a means to cope with the activities of the CGDK Armed Forces.

According to the report, since the beginning of September 1986, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin authorities have set up the defense of villages in Battambang Province by stationing 25 Vietnamese soldiers and 25 Hen Samrin soldiers in each village throughout Battambang Province. These soldiers are assigned to launch night ambushes to prevent the Cambodian resistance forces from contacting each other from one village to another. According to the report, following the failure of their plan to build barbed wire barriers to seal off and prevent the Cambodian resistance forces from launching activities deep inside the interior of the country, in mid-October the Vietnamese authorities carried out another plan by sending large numbers of Vietnamese soldiers to be stationed along Routes 5 and 69. However, the report added, the Vietnamese have failed in this plan.

VONADK: TOXIC CHEMICALS KILL 43 IN BATTAMBANG

BK160915 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] On 8 November, the Vietnamese enemy spread toxic chemicals at Chamka Chek and the radio station of Battambang town, Battambang Province, causing 43 inhabitants to die from intoxication and hundreds of other innocent people to be either seriously or fairly incapacitated. The effects of the poison are now spreading all over Battambang town and its suburbs.

This constitutes one of the most brutal and savage crimes committed by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors since the beginning of the 9th dry season. They are massacring the Cambodian people in their genocidal attempt to exterminate all Cambodians through the use of conventional arms and all kinds of toxic chemical weapons banned by international conventions. This clearly shows the fierce and savage nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who pay no respect whatsoever to international law or practice.

We appeal to the international community and the United Nations to take all effective measures to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from continuing to use toxic chemicals to massacre the Cambodian people with impunity. The people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers in Battambang Province as well as those in other provinces throughout the country are called upon to intensify wholehearted cooperation with the national army in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to drive all of them out of our country so that our nation can survive.

14 NOV LPRP CONGRESS SESSIONS REPORTED

BK141412 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Fourth LPRP congress continued for the second day today under a joyous atmosphere filled with all delegates' lofty spirit of responsibility. The morning session was chaired by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit [as heard], member of the party Central committee Political Bureau, acting president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. At this session, after the delegates had welcomed representatives of workers extending greetings to the congress, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit invited representatives of localities and of fraternal parties to make speeches in the following order:

Comrade (Bounniam), representative of the mountainous region development company, took the floor to report on some aspects of economic construction and national defense achievements in mountainous areas. Then Comrade Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and head of the MPRP delegation, made a speech.

The chairman of the session then invited Comrade Southon Thepasa, secretary of the party committee of Champassak Province, to make a speech dealing with the party's leadership in all aspects of work in Champassak Province. The next speaker was Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, secretary of the party Central Committee, and head of the party delegation. His speech was followed by a speech by (Khampheuk), head of the cooperative of Dan Sang village, Vientiane Municipality. He reported on the organizing and development of the cooperative. They Comrade Muranski, Politburo member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and head of the party delegation, made a speech.

Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, representative of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Post, made a spech on the implementation of the previous congress' resolutions with regard to the communications, transport, and postal work. Then the chairman of the session invited Comrade Frantisuk Hanus, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, first secretary of the party committee of Bohemia, and head of the CSSR delegation, to deliver a speech. Comrade Pao Thammachai, secretary of the party committee of Phong Saly Province, made a speech on the party's leadership in national defense, public security, and construction work and the improvement of the people's living conditions in the northernmost region of the country.

The chairman of the session invited Comrade Jozsef Szakali, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Paety Central Committee, president of the Central People's Control Commission, and head of the Hungarian party delegation, to make a speech. This was followed by a speech by Comrade Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the executive committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. Her speech dealt with the party's leadership in educating, training, and developing youths into new, socialist people.

The chairman of the session invited Comrade Yom Tae-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee, chairman of the DFRF, and head of the WPK delegation, to make a speech.

In conclusion, the delegates heard a report by Comrade Somchai, secretary of the party committee of Songmeuang canton, Khammouane Province, who mentioned the party's leadership in building agricultural cooperatives.

The afternoon session the same day proceeded under the chairmanship of Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

Prior to the opening of the session, representatives of national defense and public security forces saluted and extended greetings to the delegates. Then Comrade Thitsoi Sombatdouang, chairman of the Lao Trade Unions Federation Central Committee, made a speech on the party's leadership toward the Lao working class. The chairman of the session then invited Comrade Khodadad Basharmal, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, head of the PDPA Central Committee's Educational, Science, and Public Health Department, and head of the PDPA delegation, to make a speech. After this, Comrade (Bounchong Imphisan), deputy secretary of the party committee of Phanuan canton, Paksong District, Champassak Province, reported on the party's leadership in building agricultural cooperatives in Phou Oi village, Champassak Province.

The chairman of the session also invited Comrade Ernesto Castillo Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, member of the Sandinist Front and of the SAndinist Council, and head of the Sandinist Front delegation; and Comrade Goncalues Rafael Quiliche, Mozambique ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR and head of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] delegation, to deliver speeches respectively.

Then Comrade Phetsamon Lasasima, vice chairman of the Lao Women's Federation Central Committee, spoke on the party's leadership in building, educating, and training Lao women to ensure the 3-good and 2-duty principles.

Then the chairman of the session invited Comrade 'Abbas Zaki, head of the PLO's Committee for External Relations who is leading the PLO delegation, and Comrade Pierre frenchere, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee and head of the French delegation, to speak respectively. After this, the session heard a report by Comade Boun Gnong, representative of the party of Siangkho District, Houa Phan Province, on the development of education at the grass-roots level.

The chairman of the session then invited Comrade Antonino dias Lou Renho, Politburo member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Portuguese delegation, and Comrade Fumaa Galli, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Italian delegation, to speak. In the final hours of the afternoon session, the delegates heard a report by Comrade Bouali, head of the wood exploitation and processing company of Champassak Province, on the conduct of business, and a report by Comrade Boualang Boualapha, vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, on the question of party leadership toward the front's work.

In their reports and speeches, the representatives of each locality expressed deep gratitude for the talented and clear-sighted leadership of LPRP. They expressed salutations and best wishes to the fourth party congress. Each comrade also expressed approval of and unanimity on the various important documents of the congress, such as the political report of the party Central Committee submitted by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the report on the orientations and tasks of the economic and social development for 1986-90 submitted by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a report of the party Central Committee on the amended regulations of the LPRP submitted by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC.

On this occasion, the delegates promised to bring into full play the tradition of their heroic struggle and fine creativeness of each locality and their branches of work, and to be determined to do their best in putting into practice the various resolutions of the fourth party congress.

In their speeches, the heads of the fraternal party delegations highly valued the great success and achievements of the Lao revolution recorded over the past 10 years. At the same time, the comrades extended the spirit of friendship and militant solidarity from the parties and peoples of the fraternal countries to the fourth party congress and the Lao people. They also hailed and praised the LPRP's line and policies mentioned in the party Central Committee's political report submitted by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. They pledged to continue developing the friendly relations and solid cooperation between the fraternal parties and the LPRP in the immediate future and beyond on the basis of lofty proletarian internationalism.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS READ

BK151020 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0751 GMT 15 Nov 86

["Draft resolution of the party congress" read by Somlak Chanthamat, member of party Central Committee Secretariat, at 15 November session of Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane; dated 15 November -- live]

[Text] Comrades, on behalf of the secretariat of the congress, I would like to read the draft resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress. Its contents are as follows:

Draft Resolution of the Fourth LPRP Congress

The Fourth LPRP Congress of representatives from throughout the country took place from 13 to 15 November in the capital of Vientiane.

1. After detailed study and debate, the congress unanimously approves the Political Report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan. The Political Report provides a collective review and a correct assessment of the all-round situation in our country, points to the realistic situation of the country in its economic and social aspects, scientifically analyzes the situation in the world and Southeast Asia, profoundly sums up and examines the party's leadership, draws valuable lessons from the entry into the new period of our country's revolution in the past 10 years, and expands and adds to our country's line of socialist revolution laid down by the third party congress and further strengthens it.

Particularly, the Political Report emphasizes the changing of the economic management mechanism, thinking, and work style. The Political Report outlines the principal economic and social guidelines and tasks for the transitional period and tasks for the years to come as well as the foreign policy of our party and state.

The Political Report outlines guidelines for increasing the party's leadership in the new period of the revolution. The various main contents in the Political Report clearly reflect the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the true conditions in our country in the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism. The congress has assigned the fourth party Central Committee to organize the implementation of domestic and foreign policies mentioned in the Political Report.

2. The congress unanimously approves the report on guidelines and tasks for the Second 5-year Economic and Social Development Plan from 1986 to 1990 submitted by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. The congress has assigned the party Central committee and the Council of Ministers to organize and guide the concrete implementation to victoriously fulfill the Second 5-Year State Plan from 1986 to 1990.

3. The congress approves and reaches complete unanimity on the proposal to amend the party regulations submitted by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. The congress has assigned the party Central Committee to study and enforce various detailed regulations in order to step up the party building work with a view to making our party firm and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally -- capable of leading our poeple to win victories in the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism.

All party organizations and members must strictly implement the party's amended regulations, strive to create new imaginations, and modify work regulations and style in order to heighten the combat forces and the party's leadership capability. The amended regulations will take effect on 16 November 1986.

4. The congress wholeheartedly hails the report reviewing the leadership of the third party Central Committee. This report clearly demonstrates the revolutionaries' strict spirit of self-criticism and criticism. The congress praises the persistent efforts of the party Central Committee in leading and organizing the implementaion of the various resolutions of the third party congress, particularly the great contributions made by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan.

5. The congress wholeheartedly hails and praises the working class, collective peasants, socialist intellectuals, Buddhist monks and novices, personalities, patriotic tribal chieftains, mass organizations, national defense and public security forces, cadres and state employees of all levels and branches of work, and compatriots of all ethnic minorities throughout the country for bringing into full play the tradition of solidarity and patriotism and the tradition of loving socialism, rallying their strength and mind to sumount various difficulties and trials, industriously engaging in labor, fighting gallantly and staunchly, resolutely carrying out the line of party and state, and winning great successes in the cause of defending the country and building socialism.

The congress calls on all cadres and party members to strive to study and profoundly understand the attitude, guidelines, and tasks laid down by this congress, heighten their sense of organization and discipline, train and temper themselves in having revolutionary qualifications, and unceasingly raise the level of their knowledge and capability in all respects in order to be worthy of their tasks and have the title of leading combatants of the Lao working class and to deserve the trust and love of the people of all ethnic minorities.

The congress appeals to the entire Army and people to unite singlemindedly around the fourth party Central Committee; continue to promote and develop revolutionary heroism and the spirit of self-reliance and of building strength by ourselves; strive to exploit and develop all potentials of the country; strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia and the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; strengthen solidarity and friendship with revolutionary and peace forces in the world; happily advance to and resolutely implement the resolutions adopted by this congress, particularly the principal guidelines and tasks in the economic and social spheres contained in the second 5-year plan; create primary factors and essential conditions for advancing to implement the various tasks in the next period; strive to make our country solid and strong with each passing day; and make greater contributions to strengthening the might of the three Indochinese countries and of the socialist community and make positive contributions to the common struggle of nations for peace and social progress.

Vientiane, 15 November 1986

Fourth LPRP National Congress

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ANNOUNCES NEW PARTY LEADERS

BK150841 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0739 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of SPC, at 15 November session of Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane -- live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, assigned by the presidium of the congress, I would like to announce the result of the election of the party Central Committee organized at the fourth party congress of representatives from throughout the country.

The fourth party Central Committee is comprised of 60 comrades, including 51 full members and 9 alternate members, among them 5 women. The average age of the members is 52. The oldest is 77 and the youngest 33. Nine of them were members of the former Indochinese Communist Party. The comrades elected this time have gone through the national-democratic revolution and have been tested and tempered in actual movements. They are the active representatives and outstanding models for the ranks of cadres and party members and the masses in defending the country and building socialism in our country.

Over the past 10 years, the members of the new party Central Committee have gone through short- and long-term training on Marxism-Leninism at the intermediate and higher levels. Fifteen percent of the new party Central Committee are comrades armed with university or preuniversity-level technical knowledge.

Dear comrades, during the past 31 years all successes of our revolution are linked with the correct leadership of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan based on his meritorious deeds, knowledge, capability, and concrete leadership experience. Particularly, he has heightened his pure example in studying Marxism-Leninism and the lessons gained by various fraternal parties and in applying this theory to concrete acts, thus making a very important contribution, together with the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee, to concretizing the party's line in conformity with the true situation in each period of our country's revolution.

The first plenary session of the fourth party Central Committee reached complete unanimity in reelecting the respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary. [applause]

This plenary session unanimously elected the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, composed of 13 comrades, including 11 full members and 2 alternate members. The old members of the Political Bureau have been reelected. All the old and new members of the Political Bureau have gone through the tests of the long revolutionary struggle and have performed meritorious deeds. They are our staunch comrades, serving as the mainstay for the unity and singlemindedness within the party and collectively as wise and clear-sighted leaders.

The names of the full members of the Political Bureau are:

1. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan
2. Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan
3. Comrade Souphanouvong
4. Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit
5. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon
6. Comrade Phoun Sipaseut
7. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai
8. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan
9. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao
10. Comrade Maichantan Sengmani
11. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket

The names of the alternate members of the Political Bureau are:

1. Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna
2. Comrade Choummali Sai-gnakon

These are the elected members of the Political Bureau. [applause]

The plenary session of the party Central Committee unanimously elected the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, composed of the following comrades:

1. Comrade Kaysone Phomivihan
2. Comrade Khamtai Siphandon
3. Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan
4. Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao
5. Comrade Maichantan Sengmani
6. Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket
7. Comrade Oudom Khatti-gna
8. Comrade Chounmali Sai-gnakon
9. Comrade Somlak Chanthamat

They are the members of the party Central Committee Secretariat elected by the party Central Committee. [applause]

The election of the comrades reflects the intelligence, unity, and singlemindedness within the party and ensures the characteristics of struggle and succession and future firm leadership. Thank you. [applause]

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

BK160512 Vientiane KPL in English 0340 GMT 16 Nov 86

["Results of elections" as read by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee [CC] Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC, to the Fourth LPRP Congress on 15 November]

[Excerpt] Vientiane, November 15 (KPL) -- [Passage omitted] The following comrades have been elected to the Central Committee of the LPRP:

1. Kaysone Phomvihan
2. Nouhak Phoumsavan
3. Souphanouvong
4. Phoumi Vongvichit
5. Khamtai Siphandon
6. Phoun Sipaseut
7. Sisomphon Lovansai
8. Sisavat Keobounphan
9. Sali Vongkhamsao
10. Maichantan Sengmani
11. Saman Vi-gnaket
12. Oudom Khatti-gna
13. Choummali Sai-gnakon
14. Somlat Chanthamat
15. Boun-gnang Volachit
16. Inkong Mahavong
17. Asang Laoli
18. Maisouk Saisompheng
19. Sounthon Thep-asa
20. Bolang Boualapha
21. Siphon Phalikhan
22. Khambou Sounisai
23. Mrs Phetsamon Latsasima
24. Khamphai Boupha
25. Osakan Thammatheva
26. Phao Bounnaphon
27. Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua
28. Sompheng Keobounhouan
29. Khampha Chaleunphonmisai
30. Bo-gneun Leviatmuang
31. Nakhon Sisanon
32. Khamban Chanthason
33. Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun
34. Gnao Phonvantha
35. Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan
36. Mrs Loun
37. Thongsing Thammavong
38. Soi Sombatdouang

39. Khamphon Boutdakham
40. Thongmani Thiphommachan
41. Thonglai Kommasit
42. Ai Souli-gnaseng
43. Khamphoui Keoboualapha
44. Inpong Khai-gnavong
45. Siangsom Kounnavong
46. Khampan Philavong
47. Thongloun Sisoulit
48. Phimmason
49. Bouathong
50. Mrs Onchan
51. Ounla Sai-gnasan

The following comrades have been elected alternate members of the LPRP CC:

1. Khamsai Souphanouvong
2. Son Khamvanvongsa
3. Mrs Pani Vangkhamtou
4. Chaleun Gnia-poteu
5. Somphan Phengkhammi
6. Bouheuang Douangphachan
7. Phimpha Thepkhamheuang
8. Khamman Souvileut
9. Khamphong Phanvongsa

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEECH CLOSES LPRP CONGRESS

BK151150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0803 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee, at closing ceremony of Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 15 November -- live]

[Text] Respected guests; beloved comrade delegates:

Today, the fourth congress of our party is closing a success. Comrade delegates, enhancing their Leninist loyalty, concentrated their intelligence with a spirit of responsibility on fulfilling with a high efficiency all of the congress' tasks. Recalling the road that we have followed over the past more than 10 years, we feel jubilant over the great achievements scored with the persistent efforts of our entire party, people, and Army. Various fraternal and friendly countries throughout the world have together with us rejoiced over these achievements. We have correctly and humbly appreciated the significance of the achievements scored over the past more than 10 years. Those achievements have led to the creation of a new lifestyle for the revolution in our country. They are also internationally significant.

With the purpose of endeavoring to continuously march forward, we have detailed the practical conditions of the country and pointed out our weak points, shortcomings, and mistakes in a frank manner. Through the speeches and model reports presented by various grass roots, localities, central services, and mass organizations, we have come to clearly understand the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, the great solidarity, and the rich initiatives of the masses.

We have also come to clearly see various problems, such as the problems of systems, policies, leadership and guidance, and management and control, that must be urgently and effectively settled by us in order to continue to lead the revolutionary movement of our people and firmly march forward.

After this congress, all branches and all levels, from the central down to the grass roots levels, must study attentively and translate into reality the various precious lessons we have learned from defending and building the country. All party organizations and all party members must implement the basic guidlines and tasks in the economic and social area and the domestic and foreign policies as adopted by our party on the basis of the close coordination between the scientific and the revolutionary characters. They must also implement them with a high spirit of responsibility and in an industrious and alert manner.

History has placed very heavy burdens on our shoulders; namely, freeing the country from poverty and backwardness, building a new, civilized society, and bringing prosperity and a life of plenty to our people. The road leading to this goal has been pointed out by the line, policies, guidelines, and tasks our party has put forth and which have been reiterated and further detailed by our fourth congress.

It is natural that our road is not too smooth and that the goal we are trying to achieve is not now within reach. The important thing that we must do is to take a clear look at the road and understand firmly which direction leads to our goal. To do this, first and foremost, it is urgently required that all cadres and party members profoundly understand the line, policies, and plans of the party, create a new imagination and new working procedures, closely associate with the masses, know how to publicize and explain the party's line and policies to the masses so as to help them understand and accept that the line and policies adopted by the party are their own, and that the goal adopted by the party is what they need and what they hope to achieve. Through this understanding, the masses will then be confident in and support the party's line and policies in a conscious manner, in an enthusiastic spirit, and with actual practice. They will then take part positively in various emulation campaigns to implement the tasks adopted by the party.

However, the confidence and enthusiastic spirit of the masses can come into being only through contact with and by suggestions from the various party organizations, administrations, mass organizations, and in particular from our cadres and party members.

Therefore, it is required that each and every party member endeavor to study and firmly grasp the party's line and apply it appropriately to each movement, each service, and each concrete task. We must be determined and eliminate all obstacles in our path of advancement. Those obstacles are the old consciousness, the old practices, the sluggish and reluctant manner, the bureaucratic practice of abusing authority, localism and fractionism, narrow-minded nationalism, greed, corruption, the lack of respect toward implementing regulations and discipline, privileges, and special benefits.

To effectively settle these problems, the cadres and party members must act as a clear example of political awareness and ethical qualifications. Their words must match their deeds. They must not be boastful, must not be excessively satisfied with their achievements, must not conceal their mistakes. They must be determined to seek every possible means to settle those problems and continuously surge forward.

We have emphasized the transformation of economic management apparatuses. This is a great, new issue related to many fields and many points. It is required that we firmly grasp various basic attitudes on this issue and that we resolutely carry out this issue completely and continously. We must be determined to fulfill it.

Our congress displays the unique solidarity and the revolutionary persistence of our entire party. The various correct decisions made by the congress will serve as a guideline for all of our activities in the years to come. Let our entire party, masses, and Army surge forward resolutely to transform the resolutions adopted by the congress into revolutionary movements through successive enthusiastic campaigns to triumphantly fulfill the Second 5-year State Plan so as to create a basis for implementation of future plans and to effect rigorous changes in order to take our country's revolutionary cause forward incessantly.

To implement those tasks, we need favorable international conditions -- namely, peace and security. At present, however, the world situation and the situation in Southeast Asia remain tense as a result of the sabotage schemes of the various imperialist and reactionary forces. Therefore, we must always uphold high vigilance and resolutely implement the foreign policy of our party and state to make more contributions daily to the common struggle of various nations in the world for peace and socialism.

We would like to express sincere thanks to the delegations of various fraternal parties and various revolutionary movements for attending our congress, bringing profound international sentiments to us, and expressing fine remarks to our party, people, and country on this occasion.

Amid a joyous atmosphere full of confidence in our victories, I hereby would like to announce officially that the Fourth LPRP Congress is closed. Thank you. [applause]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN HOSTS BANQUET 15 NOV

BK160819 Vientiane KPL in English 0354 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 16 (KPL) -- The Central Committee [CC] of the LPRP hosted here yesterday evening a banquet in honour of the glorious success of its fourth party congress.

The banquet was attended among others by Kaysone Phomvihan general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Politburo members of the LPRP CC, secretaries, full and alternate members of the party CC, and delegates representing the party committees of production bases throughout the country.

Delegations of the CPV, the PRPK [KPRP], the CPSU, and of other fraternal parties to the fourth party congress were also on hand.

General Secretary K. Phomvihan, on the occasion, delivered a speech saying that the LPRP CC hosted the banquet in salutation of the success of the fourth party congress. "The success of the 4th congress of the LPRP testifies to the unanimous solidarity and the spirit of revolutionary offensive of the entire party and people. It also confirms the unfailing international solidarity and strong support of the fraternal parties to the revolution of our party and people."

General Secretary K. Phomvihan went on: "On this occasion, on behalf of the LPRP CC, I would like, once again, to thank the fraternal parties' delegations and the Lao delegates and all services and localities for their contributions to the success of the congress."

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

BK141215 Vientiane KPL in English 0952 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 14 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on November 12, party delegations from fraternal socialist and other countries which had arrived to attend the 4th Congress of the LPRP.

Those delegations come from Bulgaria, Mongolia, Poland, Cuba, the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Mozambique, France, Portugal, Italy, Nicaragua and the PLO.

Present with K. Phomvihan at the reception was Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, head of its Foreign Relations Commission, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs.

General Secretary K. Phomvihan welcomed the delegations of the fraternal parties to the 4th Congress of the LPRP and informed them to the successes obtained by the Lao people during the past 10 years. On behalf of the Central Committee [of] the LPRP, K. Phomvihan expressed thanks to the fraternal parties for their support to the Lao revolutionary cause.

For their part, the delegations thanked the Lao leader for his warm hospitality and wished the 4th Congress of the LPRP great success.

CORRECTION TO OPENING OF FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Vientiane Reports Opening of Fourth LPRP Congress," published in the 13 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page I 1, paragraph two, line ten:

...from 3 to 6 February 1972 with the participation... (changing "1982" to "1972")

CHAWALIT WARNS OF DUAL COMMUNIST THREAT

BK130205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Congkhadikit]

[Text] Uttaradit -- Thailand's freedom is threatened by Communism from both the inside and outside and the country must develop full democracy to counter this threat.

This was the message conveyed by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyuth in a speech delivered to Thai and American participants at a Thai-U.S. bilateral forum here last night.

He departed from a prepared text because copies had already been distributed in the afternoon. Because its distribution had already made the text public, he said he would deliver a fresh speech.

He began by saying that "what Thailand doesn't need for its security are the Farm bills and Gramm-Rudman Act."

"Thailand's security is threatened by Communism, the Asia-Pacific region is threatened by Communism and the world is threatened by Communism," he pointed out.

He said that those countries which successfully defeated Communism had done so by developing democracy. Russia, he said, fell to Communism because it had a dictatorship.

Gen Chawalit called upon the free world to be patient and to make agreement on arms reductions so that third world war would not break out because, he said, the communists believed that after a third world war the whole world would become communist.

The General said he was confused over changes in the United States strategy from regional defense to containment, to flexible response, to detente...

Gen Chawalit declared that "we would like our super ally to fight Communism." He added: "I did not ask for F16s. Our defence is our own business. For the sake of the long-time friendship and understanding between Thailand and the United States we have to talk straight to each other."

These remarks were the highlight of his address to participants at the forum which has been organised by Chulalongkon University, the University of California at Berkeley and the Asia Foundation.

Gen Chawalit came here after visiting the First Army headquarters in Phitsanulok.

In the prepared text distributed earlier, Gen Chawalit called on the Government to "establish due measure as soon as possible" (to establish real democracy).

"This is the only effective weapon in the war against communism," he said.

Gen Chawalit also called for the elimination of those "who create injustice in society, and those who corrupt, tyrannise and misbehave in the bureaucracy." It was these people who contributed to the activities of the CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] United Front, he said.

Calling on the Government to "convince the party cell that they are misled by erroneous ideology," the army commander said: "The external threat against Thailand from Vietnam's full-scale invasion is unlikely in the near future."

Vietnam is so poor and underdeveloped and its military forces have stretched so far that the economy is suffering. Financial support from the Soviet Union, he said, which has been a major resource in backing up Vietnam's aggressive foreign policy for years, now seemed uncertain. He estimated Soviet foreign support at $1 billion a year.

However, Gen Chawalit remarked that should Ho Chi Minh's dream of the Indochinese Federation persist among the Vietnamese elite while conditions are favourable to Vietnam politically, economically and militarily, it might attempt futher territorial expansion. Thailand would then become vulnerable to a full-scale invasion, but that would be a "worst case" scenario, he said.

"Mutual interest between the Soviet Union and Vietnam concerns the degree of national interest and ideological code of practice. These interests indicate that their relationship could not be allowed to fall apart at any time."

Gen Chawalit continued: "Protectionism and subsidies in agricultural trade have been seriously jeopardising Thailand's security and undermining the peace and stability of the free world. They will remain as long as the free world community does not recognise the threat to international stability."

Expanding on his statements about the CPT, Gen Chawalit said: "The party cell and United Front, including the remnants of the armed element, are still alive.

"They are soliciting more support and establishing more fronts, particularly in urban areas while the conditions for revolutionary war prevail. There are two kinds of conditions supporting the CPT in waging a war -- national and democratic.

"The national conditions appear when a nation is under foreign influence and control. There are no such conditions in Thailand today.

"The democratic conditions occur when the ruling class of a society becomes tyrannical, unjust and corrupt. Misbehaving bureaucrats accelerate the condition. Once the condition exists, it provides a basis for the CPT to launch a political strategic offensive.

"Throughout the last five years, the Thai Government, has tried hard to bring about social justice and democracy. But the threat remains. The Government could not control the democratic condition as desired.

"This serious condition must be eradicated. The only way to cope with this condition is democracy, real democracy similar to that exercised in most of the free world countries.

"The most fundamental security threat in Southeast Asia stems from the Soviet Union's military expansion in this region," said Gen Chawalit.

"It was amplified by Vietnam, the 'Soviet satellite state', which inherited hegemony by gobbling up Kampuchea.

"Of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, no action has been taken. Imminent peace in Kampuchea is unlikely."

Having proclaimed "total defence doctrine," the army has mobilised strategic territorial and local defence forces to play their amalgamated role instead of carrying out the task alone.

Any reduction in the FMS fund would significantly affect Thai defense capabilities and national security and eventually the stability of Southeast Asia.

While Thailand and other ASEAN states are vital to U.S. security interests, Gen Chawalit said: "In order to boost the legitimate Khmer resistance forces' morale and determination to carry on their struggle for independence, the international community should continue its moral and humanitarian support for them. Political, economic and moral pressure on Vietnam must not be relaxed."

Elaborating on protectionism, Gen Chawalit said: "The Thai economy is undermined by protectionism and subsidies in agricultural trade. It is clearly seen that without growing export markets, expansion of the industrial sector would be impossible. The growth of a skilled labor force would be obstructed. Stability depends on favourable economic conditions, before Thailand could become a truly democratic state."

PREM ADVISER DISCUSSES UPCOMING LAOS VISIT

BK141125 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser to the Prime Minister Arun Phanuphong has expressed confidence that his visit to Vientiane later this month will lead to a breakthrough in a normalization between Thailand and Laos. Mr Arun, who is former deputy foreign minister, will leave on 27 November for a 3-day official visit to Laos. He said his team of about 20 officials will hold talks with Lao officials on bilateral trade and on the reopening of border checkpoints. He says his team will try to lay some groundwork for the visit of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Laos later on. Mr Arun says current contacts between the two countries have been made in a friendly tone, therefore, he believed that his visit will help create better understanding between the two countries.

MOSCOW CEMA MEETING ENDS; TRUONG CHINH DEPARTS

OW150733 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, left Moscow yesterday afternoon for home after attending a meeting of the party leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). The Vietnamese leader was seen off by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, political Bureau member of the Communist party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, and other high-ranking Soviet party and state leaders.

Vietnamese Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem was also present at the farewell party.

Arrives in Hanoi

OW151611 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, returned here today after attending a meeting in Moscow of leaders of fraternal parties of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member-countries.

He was welcomed home by Le Duc Tho, Van Tien Dung, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Le Duc Anh and Nguyen Duc Tam, Politburo members of the CPV Central Committee and many other senior party officials.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I.Y.N. Miakotnykh was present.

TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATES LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN

OW151540 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, today extended his warmest congratulations to Kaysone Phomvihan on his re-election as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. His congratulatory message says:

"Under the clearsighted leadership of the glorious LPRP headed by you, the Lao people will surely win brilliant success in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress aimed at building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Laos, thus actively contributing to consolidating and strengthening the strategic alliance between Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchea and to accelerating the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

"May the special solidarity, great friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos be ever-lasting."

The message wishes the Lao party leader the best of health and brilliant success in his noble mission.

PHAM VAN DONG RETURNS FROM LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK170251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] After attending the Fourth Congress LPRP, on 16 November, our party delegation led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Vientiane for home.

Seeing Comrade Pham Van Dong and his delegation off at Wattay airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and acting chairman of the LPDR; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Vientiane City party committee secretary; Saman Vi-gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee Department of Organization; Khamphai Boupha, party Central Committee member and first deputy foreign minister; and Soulivong Phasitthidet deputy foreign minister. Our charge d'affaires in Loas, Nguyen Xuan, and some cadres of the embassy and representatives of our specialists in Laos were also on hand to see the delegation off.

Before leaving Vientiane on the morning of 16 November, Comrade Pham Van Dong and our party delegation called on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and various leaders of the Lao party and state. Comrades Kaysone Phomvihan, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoun Sipaseut, and Saman Vi-gnaket, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, cordially received Pham Van Dong and our party delegation.

On behalf of our delegation, Comrade Pham Van Dong once again welcomed the glorious success of the Fourth Congress LPRP and wished that the Lao people successfully implement the congress resolution and score even greater achievements in their national defense and construction, and that the militant solidarity alliance, great friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia continue to develop increasingly with new depth and quality.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan thanked Comrade Pham Van Dong and our party delegation for attending the Fourth Congress LPRP and wished good health to Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong and other comrade leaders of our party and state.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan stressed: Implementing the congress resolution, all the party members, troops, and people of Laos will do their utmost to constantly cultivate and make ever-blooming and bearing fruits the militant solidarity and alliance, special friendly relationship, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan wished that the Vietnamese people score even greater achievements in their revolutionary cause and that the coming Sixth CPV Congress be a glorious success. The reception took place in an extremely cordial atmosphere imbued with fraternal militant solidarity.

NHAN DAN Hails Congress

BK160805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[16 November NHAN DAN editorial: "A New Landmark Which Opens Up a New Door for the Lao Revolution"]

[Text] The Fourth LPRP Congress has concluded in brilliant success. The congress reviewed the many great achievements scored by the Lao revolution over the past 10 years, especially since the third congress, drew on practical and theoretical lessons, determined the strategic tasks of the Lao revolution for the entire period of transition, and set forth the orientation and the main tasks for the remaining 15 years of this century and for the 1986-90 5-year plan. The congress elected a new party Central Committee, with esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as its general secretary, a symbol of the party's wisdom, unity, and unification.

At a time when the international and regional situations are developing in favor of revolutionary and peace forces and when the Lao revolution is on its upward trend, the very fine success of the fourth congress is a very important landmark in the activities of the LPRP which opens up a new door for the Lao revolution. The many resolutions of the congress are the guiding lights that constitute a source of strong encouragement for the Lao people of various ethnic minority groups to score new, still greater successes in order to build a peaceful, independent, unified, and socialist Laos.

The congress' decisions in the field on the Lao revolution's domestic policy demonstrate a strategically significant step toward maturing of the LPRP. On the basis of the Lao revolution's two strategic tasks -- namely, building the fatherland and building socialism with the latter being the central task -- the congress set forth the orientation and the main socioeconomic tasks for the period of transition in Laos. These consist of gradually carrying out socialist industrialization in order to build successfully the material-technical bases of socialism, undertaking socialist transformation in order to build new socialist production relations, developing the working class quantatively and qualitatively, forming collective peasantry and socialist intelligentsia, consolidating the system of dictatorship by the proletariat, broadening socialist democracy, enhancing the political and ideological cohesiveness of society, carrying out the ideological and cultural revolution in order to gradually build a new culture and new socialist men, order to gradually build a new culture and new socialist men, improving markedly the lives of the laboring people of various ethnic minority groups, resolving various social problems appropriately, and building a new system of management for all areas of social activities.

As for its foreign policy, the congress emphasized the lines of upholding the banner of independence, sovereignty, and peace, combining the forces of the country with the epochal strength, and linking genuine patriotism with pure socialist internationalism. The congress affirmed that constantly enhancing and consolidating the militant solidarity and expanding the all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries constitute a consistent foreign policy of the party and state of Laos and a decisive factor in the successes of the lao people in all revolutionary stages, present and future.

The militant solidarity, special relationship, and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries are a matter of life and death for the destiny of each country, are the basis for the revolutionary law of the revolutions of the three countries, and also provide inevitable conditions for the three countries to fulfill their historic duty of firmly defending the position of socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Communists and people of Vietnam are deeply moved by those warm and lofty words and sentiments that the congress and Comrade General Secretary Kayson Phomvihan reserved for the Communist Party and people of Vietnam as they demonstrate the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation, and special relationship between Laos and Vietnam which, painstakingly fostered by President Ho Chi Minh, will increasingly develop and last eternally.

At the congress, on behalf of our party and people, Comrade Pham Van Dong expressed his profound gratitude to the fraternal party and people of Laos for their valuable and wholehearted assistance. He said: We pledge to strive to consolidate and develop the strategic alliance between the two parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, as well as among the three parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialism, with a view to helping one another in national construction and defense.

The congress emphasized: Together with the SRV and the PRK, the LPDR will strive to do its utmost to promote dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states and will be ready to cooperate with the ASEAN states and other countries in the region in joining hands to build a peaceful, stable, friendly, and cooperative Southeast Asia, thereby contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and in the rest of the world.

The congress expressed the hope that the relations between the LPDR and the PRC would be normalized on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression, equality, mutual benefits, and peaceful coexistence. The congress also expressed the full support of the Lao people for the struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and for the struggle of the working class and the laboring peoples in various capital countries.

The congress fully supported the many peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union's comprehensive peace proposal on Asia and the Pacific brought forth by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev at Vladivostok on 28 July 1986.

With boundless joy, the Communists and people of Vietnam warmly welcome the great success of the Fourth LPRP Congress. All the documents passed at the congress are new manifestations of the collective wisdom of the LPRP which have applied Marxism-Leninism energetically and creatively to the specific situation of Laos and are resolving various immediate and long-term important problems now facing the Lao revolution.

We regard this congress as being important not only to the Lao revolution but also to the revolutionary undertaking of the three Indochinese countries and as an important contribution to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in the world.

We pledge to do our utmost to develop the revolutions of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

We wish the LPRP, led by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, a great friend of the Vietnamese people and a great contributor to the Lao revolutionary cause, to lead the Lao people of various ethnic minority groups to attaining newer, still greater successes in the implementation of the various historic resolutions of the fourth LPRP congress.

NGUYEN VAN LINH VISITS HANOI CULTURAL EXHIBITION

BK111410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] On 9 November, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, visited the exhibition of culture of the Vietnamese people of various nationalities held in the capital city of Hanoi.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stopped to scrutinize all the pictures and artifacts on display in various exhibition stalls. He cordially chatted with cadres and people of the various ethnic minority groups -- Tay, Nung, Thai, Hmong, Khmer, (Nan Pu), Cham, Xo-dang, and E-de -- who worked at the exhibition area.

In the lively atmosphere of the cultural festivals of various ethnic groups organized at the exhibition, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh viewed shows of the folk arts of people of different nationalities in Tay Ninh, Ha Tuyen, and Ha Son Binh Provinces and of the Khmer and (Nan Pu) ethnic groups. He praised the exhibition with its rich contents and said that similar ones should be organized in many other localities so that the people of different nationalities throughout the country may have a chance to enjoy them.

NGUYEN VAN LINH RECEIVES OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

OW152226 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 15 -- Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, cordially received here on Nov 11 delegations of overseas Vietnamese in the FRG, Canada and West Berlin. Speaking to his guests, Nguyen Van Linh highly valued ardent patriotism of overseas Vietnamese and their valuable contributions to the cause of national development and defence. He acclaimed ideas and suggestions of overseas Vietnamese to the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be submitted to the coming sixth congress.

Representatives of the overseas Vietnamese delegations briefed the party official on diverse activities of overseas Vietnamese under the slogan "For a new, dynamic and developed Vietnam". They pledged to do their utmost to motivate Vietnamese residents in foreign countries to unite and contribute to the building and defence of their motherland.

NGUYEN LAM RECEIVES USSR AMITY DELEGATION

OW141610 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 14 -- Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, received here today the visiting delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by S. Marmudov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and minister of justice of Tajikistan, now on a visit here for the celebrations of the 69th October Revolution.

While here, the Soviet guests paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, and laid a wreath at the Lenin monument in Hanoi. They had working sessions with the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Nguyen Vinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the said association, and Minister of Justice Phan Hien. They toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the provinces of Ha Son Binh, Dong Nai and Dong Thap.

SOVIET ENVOY'S STATEMENT ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK140911 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Statement by Dmitriy Ivanovich Kachin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV -- recorded in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation; date not given]

[Text] Dear Vietnamese comrades and friends, today is the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On this occasion, I greet you, the entire Vietnamese people who, together with the Soviet people and all of progressive mankind, are widely commemorating this momentous event, an event that has basically altered the process of world development.

The Soviet people are welcoming their glorious anniversary with an impetus of enthusiastic and creative labor as pointed out in the historic resulution of the 27th CPSU congress. The actual revolutionary process of the profound reorganization of every aspect of social life in the Soviet Union signifies its strength. The Soviet people's selfless efforts to implement the line drawn by the CPSU for accelerating the country's economic development has begun to yield fine results in all domains of the national economy.

During the past 9 months, gross industrial output has increased by more than 5 percent and labor productivity by nearly 5 percent. Profound basic changes are being effected in all social relations as well as in spiritual life, party and state, and economic tasks. The acceleration of the abolition of outdated habits and principles and creative renovation is rapidly leading the Soviet Union forward in the struggle to build communism on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. This requires the mobilization of all reserve potentials of the Soviet society. At a time when several negative manifestations still exist in the economy and reconstruction remains slow in several sectors and areas, the CPSU is resolved to overcome the remaining shortcomings, consolidate achievements already recorded in the ecnomy, increase the pace of industry, and bear responsibility for all the tasks entrusted to it.

The Soviet people, who now can clearly see the future of their country are making contributions to the implementation of various party resolutions with unprecedented enthusiasm. The Soviet Union is now firm and strong because of the unity, positive political activities, and dynamism of the masses. These tendencies, which are the strength of the Soviet society, will develop increasingly.

The renovative spirit and new political thinking have determined the program of international action formulated by the CPSU. This was reflected first of all in th 15 January statement of Comrade Gorbachev and in the political report presented at the 27th CPSU congress.

The Soviet Union has proposed a comprehensive system of world security, unilaterally halted its nuclear tests, and recommended a series of major proposals at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik.

The Soviet Union has also proposed a program of specific action, that will create practical conditions for a major change in developing international relations, averting the danger of nuclear war, and expanding the process of peaceful coexistence and cooperation throughout the world.

The Soviet peace proposals have evoked a resounding echo in the international arena and won worldwide support, and if the recent historic opportunity was not fully exploited to resolve the most important issue of war and peace, the responsibility for this must be fully borne by the U.S. Government, which still obstinately rejects the practical path and continues the frantic arms race with the aim of gaining unobtainable military superiority. This was reflected clearly in the less constructive stance of the U.S. side at the recent meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik. The Soviet people fully support Comrade Gorbachev's stance at th Reykjavik meeting, which manifested principled decisiveness and constructiveness in seeking various urgent solutions.

We would like to thank the SRV and other fraternal countries which have firmly supported th Soviet Union's constructive stand. There can be no doubt that the solidarity, singlemindedness, and active coordination of action between the countries of the socialist community and all the peace-loving nations and forces of social progress worldwide will help further promote the struggle for peace. Recently, the Soviet Union called for joint efforts to seek ways to consolidate security in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet proposals on this region were included in the concrete program of action presented by Comrade Gorbachev in his 28 July 1986 address in Vladivostok. What inspires us is the fact that this program conforms to the aspirations of many countries in the region.

The Soviet Union supports the line of the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK aimed at consolidating the alliance of the three fraternal countries, making the situation in Southeast Asia healthier, turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, and settling the outstanding problems in the region through negotiations.

These days, we note with great satisfaction that Soviet-Vietnamese relations, already strengthened by the 1978 treaty of friendship and cooperation, continue to develop dynamically. Bound by the unity of their objectives, by a common world outlook, and by their sincere concern for each other's achievements, the fraternal Soviet and Vietnamese peoples are marching triumphantly side by side on the road of communist and socialist construction. The meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Truong Chinh in Moscow on 12 August has created a new moving force for the whole of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Comrade Gorbachev has once again affirmed that the Soviet Union will always support the Vietnamese people and give Vietnam the assistance if needs to carry out its immediate tasks.

Today, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our two countries is advancing toward a new stage in quality as the capital investments and selfless labor of the Soviet and Vietnamese specialists and workers, over several years, have been helping Vietnam make progress in developing its productive forces, exploiting its national resources even more fully, and raising the working people's standards of living. The readjustment of the forms, measures, and orientation of the economic, scientific, and technical relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam will have a great significance for the enhancement of the effectiveness of cooperation.

On this occasion, from the bottom of my heart, I would lik to extend my wishes to the comrade members of the CPV who are moving toward their sixth national party congress. I wish all Vietnamese many new achievements to greet the party congress and great accomplishments in carrying out the resolutions adopted by the congress. I wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, successful realization of President Ho Chi Minh's testament, namely to build a strong and prosperous socialist Vietnam to serve as an impregnable bastion of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Long live the Great October Revolution! Long Live the glorious CPSU, the guide of the entire Soviet people in their advance on the road drawn by great Lenin! Long live the CPV! May the fraternal freindship between the CPSU and the CPV, between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and between the Soviet and Vietnamese people last forever and be indestructible! I wish all of you the best of health, many great achievements, and happiness.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW141948 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 14 -- A delegation of the Hungarian Trade Union Central Council led by Vice President G. Laszlo left here yesterday after a week-long visit to Vietnam as a guest of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. While here, the Hungarian guests paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his home and office, and toured several cultural and production establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

They were received here on Nov. 8 by Pham The Duyet, acting president and general secretary of the host federation. The two sides informed each other of the trade union movement in their respective countries and exchanged experience in the trade union work.

HANOI MANDARIN ASSAILS U.S. PORT CALL TO PRC

OW131229 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station commentator on U.S. warships' visit to China]

[Text] Dear listeners, three warships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet have steamed into China's Qingdao harbor for a visit to China. This is the first time in 37 years that U.S. warships have entered a Chinese harbor. Both Chinese and U.S. media believe that this port call is characterized by sincerity. Is that really the way it is? Please listen to the viewpoints of our commentator on this issue:

It must be explained that this call by U.S. warships at a Chinese harbor is the result of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to China on 10 October. During his stay in China, Weinberger held talks with the Chinese defense minister and met with Deng Xiaoping and other high-ranking Chinese officials. After those meetings, Weinberger affirmed with satisfaction that the Sino-American military cooperation has expanded day by day during the past 3 years.

Moreover, China and the United States agreed to expand cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger even declared that the United States is prepared to cooperate as a friend of China in modernizing its armed forces [words indistinct]

Is this U.S. warships' visit to China really a visit of good faith as claimed by the propaganda machine of both China and the United States? Consider carefully the location of Qingdao harbor and the various military activities recently carried out by the United States in the Asia-Pacific region, and you will understand the purpose of this visit. Qingdao harbor is a large naval port in China's Shandong Province. The Qingdao area shares the same maritime space with the Korean peninsula and is not far from the Soviet Union's Vladivostok. China's Bohai Fleet usually has 500 warships in Qingdao harbor.

Before the three U.S. warships sailed to China, the United States and Japan had just ended an unprecedented large-scale, joint military exercise in Japan's Hokkaido sea area near the USSR. These actions have fully exposed the belligerent nature of the U.S. Government, and created tensions in the Asia-Pacific region. These actions are contrary to the desire for peace, stability, friendship, cooperation, and for establishing a nuclear-free zone shared by the people in the Asia-Pacific region. They are detrimental to the common efforts to preserve world peace.

MASS AGITATION ORGANS HOLD PARTY CONGRESS

OW121217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The second congress of the party organization of the bloc of mass agitation organs of the Central Committee was held with the participation of 128 delegates representing more than 1,000 party members of 90 party chapters of the bloc. Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretaryof the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

The congress contributed opinions on the draft documents of the party Central Committee, to be presented at the sixth national party congress, reviewed the implementation of the resolution of the first party organization congress, and discussed and decided on the orientation and tasks for the party organization of the bloc for the years to come.

With a spirit of frank self-criticism and criticism, delegates concentrated on reviewing and criticizing major shortcomings, such as failure to rely on the people as a foundation; failure to respect, build, and develop the masses' collective mastery through people-elected organs, the fatherland front, and other mass organizations; bureaucratism; red tape; alienation from the masses; authoritative administrative behavior; conservative and proscrastinating work behavior; and failure to renovate the content and formula of activities of cadres and mass organizations engaged in mass agitation work.

The party organization of the bloc has exerted efforts to boost the implementation of various tasks in the past. Many party organizations and chapters have paid attention to strengthening political and ideological work; connecting party construction with implementation of the organs' political tasks. Contributing, together with the units' leaders, opinions on cadre organization; and working out programs and plans for the units' specialized activities.

The majority of party members in the party organization have continued to develop their revolutionary nature and fulfilled their duties. However, political and ideological indoctrination work, the raising of theoretical knowledge and professional capabilities, the cultivation of revolutionary ethics and qualities of a number of cadres and party members still have shortcomings.

The tasks of organizing and managing party members and of supervising their implementation of resolutions and maintenance of the revolutionary way of life still leave much to be desired. A number of pa;rty members have almost lost their fighting will and have shown no eagerness for learning and training. The assignment of tasks to party members and the examination of their impolementation of mass agitation work have not yet been systematized.

The orientation for the future tasks of the party organization of the bloc of mass agitation organs of the Central Committee is to make cadres and party members thoroughly understand all resolutions of the sixth party congress; grasp the party's viewpoints, especially economic; and realize the role and position of the party's mass agitation work in the new stage, as well as the functions, and tasks of the mass agitation board, Fatherland Front, and mass organizations in order to strongly renovate each mass organization's work method and behavior suitable for the targets of agitation work, to organize revolutionary mass movements, and to positively contribute to the successful implementation of the resolution of the party congress on the state socioeconomic plan for 1986-1990.

It is necessary to properly implement political and ideological indoctrination work, develop a new way of thinking and behavior, intensify supervision of the implementation of resolutions, and take adequate care of the lives of cadres and employees. Mass movements must be boosted through effective, suitable ways to help support the implementation of the two strategic tasks. Mass organizations should work out a specific program of action to implement the resolutions of the sixth party congress.

Party organizations within the leadership bloc should strive to overcome shortcomings, promptly handle cases of violations in the self-criticism and criticism drive, step up the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress, perfect the organization and fostering of cadres, take care of the contingent of cadres, and build a steady, strong party organization while implementing political tasks.

The party organization elected a new executive committee composed of 15 comrades and a delegation to attend the sixth party congress.

NHAN DAN VIEWS ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL NORMS

BK051229 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 23 October editorial: "Economic and Technical Norms in Industrial Production"]

[Text] Firmly establishing and controlling all economic and technical norms is one of the important measures in the process of changing the mechanism of economic management, eliminating bureaucratic centralism, and switching to socialist accounting and business, with planning as the central task.

At a time when production is still not balanced and materials and funds are still limited a failure to determine economic and technical norms accurately by various basic economic units, sectors, and echelons will aggravate this imbalance and will even upset the process of social production.

In the recent past, by establishing and controlling economic and technical norms, some sectors, localities, and basic economic units have brought about considerable results. With a volume of supplies and raw materials equal to or similar than that in the past, many sectors and basic units have turned out more products of better quality and at lower production cost. Many engineering plants, by modernizing equipment and ensuring technical quality, have reduced the waste of iron and steel by several hundred metric tons.

In the consumer goods production industry, many commodities -- such as cloth, fiber, rice bowls, writing paper, and stationary -- have been modified to improve their quality, make them look more attractive, and reduce their weight. This has helped to save a large volume of raw and other materials for use in the production of millions of other items to satisfy the needs of social consumption.

However, in general, the task of establishing and controlling economic and technical norms still remains a weak part of the management of enterprises. Many basic production units have relied on various objective reasons to increase norms, keep back raw and other materials and energy, produce goods in excess of the plan, and care for the interests of certain individuals or a small collective. Many localities, by changing technical equipment or successfully applying new technical findings to production, have reduced the extent of loss of materials. These localities, however, fail to report the truth and still maintain the old extent of loss -- that has become backward compared with actual techniques and production -- to keep back raw and other materials and energy for the production of goods under the "third plan" for distribution among themselves, for sale to others, or for exchange for something else.

The establishment and control of economic and technical norms must, first of all, be carried out by basic units. This is because cadres and workers at these units understand best their production characteristics, technical procedures, production plans, and technical quality. This is the foundation for the establishment of scientifically-based norms by all localities and sectors and the state.

It is necessary for basic units to establish norms faithfully, rationally, and progressively. To achieve this, first of all, they must rely on scientific calculation combined with experimental statistics to find out the most correct norms to serve as the basis for planning materials and products accurately and realistically.

We must examine and replenish norms regularly by relying on actual production and techniques in each stage. By rigorously controlling norms, we will be able to ensure their actual character both in calculation and in real efficiency. Good or poor formulation and control of norms is an important yardstick by which to measure the quality of managerial work. Criteria for the establishment and control of norms must be based on the results of the economization of materials, labor, and funds. There cannot be and will never be a good production establishment whereby the volume of products does not increase but the volume of raw and other materials does.

Establishing and controlling economic and technical norms is, first of all, the responsibility of the basic economic units. It is also the responsibility of all sectors and echelons concerned -- which include various planning, scientific and technical, supply, labor, price, financial, and statistics organs -- under competent leadership and guidance at the central and grass-roots levels.

HANOI NOTES CROP HARVEST, NATIONWIDE PLANTING

BK121534 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vietnamese peasants have harvested about 600,000 hectares of autumn rice, one of the three main rice crops in the year. Four hundred thousand hectares of autumn rice in northern Vietnam were harvested, accounting for 40 percent of the cultivated acreage.

Torrential rains in late October completely destroyed 24,000 hectares of autumn rice and 4,000 hectares of winter crops in the central Provinces of Thanh Hoqa and Nhge Tinh.

Together with the harvesting of autumn rice, peasants throughout Vietnam are preparing for winter crops and winter-spring rice. By now 200,000 hectares were put under winter crops and another 300,000 hectares of soil were prepared for the winter-spring rice.

CROP PROTECTION DEPARTMENT WARNS OF PEST OUTBREAK

BK130937 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Vegetation Protection Department has forecast that in the next 10 days earing rice plants in southern provinces will be affected by an outbreak of stem borers and leaf folders, while leaf-eating caterpillars will ravage early winter-spring rice in the Cuu Long River delta provinces. In Binh Tri Thien and other central coastal provinces, early winter-spring rice seedlings will be hit by an outbreak of insect larvae.

In various northern provinces, army worms will continue to affect the late rice crop while early 5th-month rice seedlings may be seriously stricken by stem borers. The stripe-and-curl disease will spread to larger areas of potatoes and tomatoes.

The Vegetation Protection Department recommends that the northern provinces continue to watch out for army worms in late 10th-month rice areas and stem borers in early 5th-month rice seedling areas and low-lying ricefields and to take all necessary measures to exterminate these pests where they are found in large numbers. An active effort must be made to care for winter crops. The southern provinces should exterminate stem borers and leaf folders in seriously stricken areas of the Cuu Long River delta provinces. The central coastal provinces should be on the lookout for possible appearance of rice gall flies in winter-spring rice seedling areas.

AQUINO TO HUNT OLALIA KILLERS WITH 'EVERY RESOURCE'

HK150022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Aquino yesterday [14 November] mobilized all government, police, and investigative agencies to bring the killers of Kilusang Mayo Uno leader Rolando Olalia to justice. The president also created a special commission to investigate the case, and vowed to use all resources of the government in the probe. FEBC correspondent Art Pabellon has more details:

[Begin recording] [Pabellon] President Corazon Aquino vowed yesterday to use every resource and power in her government to bring the perpetrators of Rolando Olalia's murder to justice.

[Aquino] [Words indistinct] to those who treat the ways of peace with such contempt will be warned that they will understand, every resource and power of my government will be brought to bear in bringing the perpetrators of Olalia's murder to justice. I have instructed the minister of justice, Neptali Gonzales, to give this matter the first priority. We shall persue the investigation wherever it leads, and mete out swift and uneqivocal justice. Whatever the cost in political terms of the relentless investigation, I do not care. I want to see justice done. Justice for a murder is something that should never figure in any political calculations. That is how I think, and that is how it is going to be.

[Pabellon] The chief executive also urged the people, particularly those who have been directly affected, to maintain sobriety, because, she said, it is only in this atmosphere that we can hope to arrive at a truce.

She also expressed her grief with the family of Olalia as well as with the family of patrolman (Ernesto Figures), who was killed in the insurgent raid in Calumpit. These senseless killings of Filipinos must stop, she stressed. [end recording]

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales was named head of the special commission which will conduct the probe of the Olalia murder. The president also announced a 200,000 peso reward to any person who could provide information that will lead to the arrest of Olalia's killers and a solution of the murder case. We have more stories on the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] leader from Rachel Camon:

[Begin Camon recording] The body of KMU leader Rolando Olalia Jr lies in state in the UP [University of the Philippines] Chapel. Beside his coffin is that of his driver. The elder brother of Rolando, (Fernando) Olalia, said that the bullet-riddled body of his brother was discovered by a resident at 1730 in the afternoon of November 13, who immediately reported this to police.

The KMU leader' elder brother said that before his disappearance on Wednesday, two men were trying to get the whereabouts of his brother from a store owner. However, these two men refused to be identified.

People come to the UP Chapel to pay their last respects to the KMU leader. Burial is scheduled for Thursday, November 20.

'Significant Leads' Found

HK160455 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Investigators have significant leads to the murder of Partido ng Bayan and Kilusang Mayo Uno chairman Rolando Olalia and his driver. The leads were obtained by Task Force Olalia, an interagency probe body which held its first meeting on the murder case. The meeting was attended by four generals: Montano of the CAPCOM [Capital Command]; (Larouet) of the [word indistinct]; Lim of WPD [Western Police District]; PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief de Villa; NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] [representative] Escartio, and Press Secretary Benigno, with Justice Minister Gonzales presiding.

There were 21 agencies thrown into the task force to collate all the facts before and after the murders.

[Begin Gonzales recording] For 3 days, Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday, prior to the killing, two cars and one motorcycle operated and occupied by armed men with walkie-talkies were seen parked at a side street near the Olalia residence. [words indistinct]. [end recording]

He also noted the bodies of Olalia and the driver were found near the highway and that no attempt was made to conceal them. Residents near the place where the victims' bodies were found reported seeing two light cars, one of them yellow, heading for the poblacion [square], after hearing gunshots. Gonzales said other significant leads have been discovered, but declined to reveal them yet. He appealed to the people for help in solving the crime.

No Suspects Yet Arrested

HK170750 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said today that people have been brought in who could shed light on the murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia. In a press conference in his office, Gonzales said the individuals brought in were identified as a result of composite pictures now in police possession.

At the same time, Gonzales called on the Filipino nation to remain calm in the face of speculations and groundless accusations that could only worsen the present situation. He also denied reports of a radio station that the National Bureau of Investigation has already arrested suspects.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS ENRILE ACCUSERS 'UNFAIR'

HK170855 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 17 Nov 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerts] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Philippines Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said Monday that it was unfair to accused Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile or anybody else for the murder of left-wing labour leader Rolando Olalia.

Mr Gonzales, who heads a special panel probing the murder, said there was no evidance linking Mr Enrile or anyone else to the death of Mr Olalia, whose mutilated body was discovered in a Manila suburb Friday.

He added that there was also no evidence of a connection between Mr Olalia's murder and the abduction Saturday of a Japanese businessman in Laguna Province, south of here. [passage omitted]

"That is too unfair. Let us not make accusations against anybody at this time. Give us time in order to finish this investigation. You know, actually, accusing anybody at this time is most unfair," Mr Gonzales told reporters after a closed-door meeting of his committee. He said the panel, formed by President Corazon Aquino Friday, had found no witnesses or evidence that would allow them to suggest a murder motive or identify any suspects, but he disclosed two fresh leads in the case, including identities of two possible suspects.

The presidential palace Sunday released the sketch of a man said to have been part of an armed group conducting surveillance on Mr Olalia's home before he disappeared Thursday along with his driver, who was also murdered. Mr Gonzales said police informers had identified two possible suspects, but he refused to disclose their names or occupations.

The licence plates of a car used during the watch on Mr Olalia's house was traced to a series issued to "Vip's" in a northern province, who might have included government officials, he said. But he added that the plates "had not been accounted for since 1984."

Brigadier General Ramos Montano, a member of the Gonzales Panel, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they were not sure if the car was using its original plates. It is common practice here for fugitives to use stolen or tampered licence plates on their cars to avoid being tracked down by police.

Mr Gonzales clarified his earlier statement, made in a radio interview, that Manila police had arrested a possible suspect. He said he had merely read about it from newspaper reports. "We do not want to come out with any theory because there is nothing really in evidence that would warrant any specific or particular theory," he said. "We have no case right now. We are just going into the investigation. Until the investigation is through with the solution of the case we wouldn't know whether we have a strong case or not, and against whom," he added. [sentence as received]

The minister, asked if there was any evidence that the murder was politically motivated, replied: "None at this point."

In a related development, newspapers here said the New People's Army (NPA), the guerrilla force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, had announced they would conduct their own investigation into the Olalia murder.

Spokesmen for the Partido ng Bayan (PNB), the legal leftist political party that Mr Olalia headed, also said that they might convene their own probe body, to be composed of supporters of Mr Olalia and related organizations. PNB spokesman Lean Alejandro said they had "reservations about the composition of the probe body" due to the inclusion of military men. [passage omitted]

KMU CALLS GENERAL STRIKE; COMMENTS ON MURDER PROBE

OW151013 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 15 KYODO -- Hundreds of thousands of workers, students and professionals are expected to join a nationwide strike beginning on Monday to protest the brutal murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia. The general strike, the first since the downfall of the Marcos government during the civilian-backed military revolt last February, was declared Saturday by the May 1 Movement (KMU), an alliance of scores of labor federations and unions chaired by Olalia until his death Wednesday.

KMU national spokesman Crispin Beltran said that labor groups in the central and southern Philippines have already indicated that they will join the strike Monday, which has been dubbed a "national day of indignation."

Olalia, who was also the chairman of the left-leaning "Partido ng Bayan" (Party of the Nation), was found dead along with his driver Wednesday night with bullet and stab wounds. Olalia's body had been mutilated.

The KMU issued five demands Saturday to be presented to President Corazon Aquino. The demands were for a swift and thorough investigation into military complicity in the Olalia murder, punishment of all those implicated, a stop to the "continuing repression" of workers and the people, a thorough revamp and genuine reform of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the dismissal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Beltran said the duration of the strike will depend on the day-to-day conditions evolving and on whether the demands are substantially met. "KMU is adopting a wait-and-see attitude towards the decision of President Corazon Aquino to form an 11-man task force on Olalia's slaying," he said.

He expressed appreciation for the president's promise to get to the bottom of the case "whatever the political consequences." Beltran said however that he would "like to see whether the Aquino government would be able to assert its authority over the military at this point." He stressed that if "this was done long ago, the fascist forces would not have been so emboldened as to kill Olalia."

Ernesto Arellano, KMU legal counsel, said that it was surprising that the task force or probe body, which includes two ranking generals, had already gave their "prejudgements" by excluding the military as suspects and blaming either the communist New People's Army (NPA), kidnappers or big firms burt by strikes. Asked if the strike might only cause massive destabilization, Arellano said the strike is merely an "act of indignation and defense against the violation of human rights and the very freedom and justice gained in the February revolution."

Acting KMU chairman Cipriano Malonzo assured the public of a peaceful protest "but if ever violence erupts, it will not come from the demonstrators but from those who killed Olalia."

Strike 'Partially Observed'

HK170539 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A call for a general strike in the Philippines to protest against the murder of a prominent labor leader last week has only been partially observed. As our correspondent Keith Dalton reports, there has been little obvious disruption to daily life in the Philippines' capital of Manila.

[Begin Dalton recording] The transport sector, which was expected to be the most affected by the strike call, has reported that the majority of buses and minibuses are still on the road, but long queues of commuters formed along some city thoroughfares, where emergency fleets of buses and trucks were used to get office workers to their jobs. Classes were suspended in all schools, and some offices reported low attendance.

Labor leaders reported the closure of 120 factories in Manila, but with a total workforce of just 30,000, this was hardly felt in a city with a workforce of almost 3 million. More than 160 factories were also closed in other provincial capitals. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Thousands Stranded by Strike

HK170228 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Thousands of commuters were stranded across Manila Monday at the peaceful start of a general strike called by the Philippines' radical labor alliance to protest the murder of its leader, police said. Apart from the transport unions, the strike appeared to have drawn limited support from office and factory workers and employees here, and an emergency school holiday eased its impact, they added.

Police and military units were on maximum alert here for possible violence, but there were no immediate reports of disturbances.

The strike was called by the left-wing May First Movement (KMU) to protest last week's murder of its Chairman Rolando Olalia, a prominent supporter of President Corazon Aquino, and to press for the sacking of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, whom they hold responsible for the slaying.

Mr. Olalia's widow Monday aired an appeal over radio stations for strike participants to stay calm and avoid violence. Mrs. Aquino and Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos had earlier issued similar calls.

The Education Ministry cancelled classes on all levels but government offices and most private firms remained open. Traffic was generally light.

Police spokesmen and radio reports said some strikers had set up barricades across some streets but dismantled them after being [illegible]atened with arrest.

An estimated 10,000 members of the KMU, which claims to have 300,000 members in Metropolitan Manila, were reportedly forming a human chain in a suburban industrial center and planning to march across this captial.

AQUINO READY TO 'WAGE WAR' IF PEACE TALKS FAIL

HK160452 Hong Kong AFP in English 0439 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Sunday admitted publicly that her peace efforts may fail following the murder of a left-wing politician and the collapse of peace talks with communist rebels. Mrs. Aquino, addressing a U.N.-sponsored rally in a Central Park here, repeated a warning that she would wage war if her peace initiatives failed, but said she was still confident of success within her six-year term.

Trade unionist and left-wing political party leader Rolando Olalia was found murdered outside Manila Friday along with his driver. His death scuttled the peace talks at a crucial stage of discussions on a planned Christmas truce. Mr. Olalia's supporters have blamed Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for his death and called a general strike here starting Monday to press for his removal from the cabinet. The outspoken minister, who is firmly opposed to a peace settlement with communist insurgents, has denied the accusation.

"It is possible that our initiatives will not succeed, and we already know this, but before everything we must erase all doubts," she told a crowd estimated by police at 20,000. She made the admission after deploring "the tragic events of the last few days," apparently referring to the Olalia murder.

Mrs. Aquino said she wanted to be known for her dedication to peace and warned that "if there is no choice, I am ready to lead in war." This statement triggered robust applause from a crowd largely made up of government employees and moderate political groups.

Mr. Enrile was not present at the rally, part of a worldwide U.N. campaign marking the International Year of Peace. Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, government peace negotiators Ramon Mitra and Teofisto Guingona, and other cabinet members took part.

Mrs. Aquino received a symbolic torch, lit with a flame relayed here from the U.N. headquarters in New York, and held it aloft before the cheering crowd. Gen. Ramos and the other officials later ran around the park behind the torch along with foreign marathon runners who delivered the flame here on behalf of the United Nations.

Mr. Mitra, asked during the run about the prospects of a resumption of talks with the communist rebels, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "I don't know." He refused to make any further comment.

Negotiators of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) Friday boycotted a scheduled meeting with Mr. Mitra's panel after word of Mr. Olalia's murder circulated, but attended the slain leader's wake later in the day.

They expressed pessimism about the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the 17-year-old insurgency but did not totally close the door to future talks.

JAPANESE EXECUTIVE KIDNAPPED SOUTH OF MANILA

OW160247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 16 KYODO -- Five armed men kidnapped the head of the Manila branch of Mitsui and Co. Saturday whle he was on his way home after playing a round of golf, police said. They said the kidnappers, believed to be Filipinos, abducted Nobuyuki Wakaoji, 53, chief of the Manila branch of Japans leading general trading company. Wakaoji finished playing golf with 11 employees at the Canlubang Country Club course and was in a car about two kilometers from the club when the kidnappers stopped his car. Canlubang is about 50 kilometers south of Manila.

The kidnapping reportedly took place about 3 p.m. The abductors followed Wakaoji's car in two vehicles and moved up in front and halted his car. It was not immediately known who the kidnappers were.

Wakaoji was with two others in his car. When the car was stopped, the five men pointed handguns and automatic rifles at the trio and one of them said: "Who is Mr. Wakaoji?," according to police. When Wakaoji introduced himself, police said, the kidnappers took him to one of their vehicles, pulled out the ignition key of Wakaojis car and left his companions behind and left the scene. The car in which Wakaoji was driven away was a blue colored Japanese Toyoto sedan bearing the number plate NVD480. The car disappeared in the southward, opposite from the direction to Manila, according to police and Japanese Embassy officials.

There has been no confirmation on whether the kidnappers have asked for ransom.

Wakaoji is the second Japanese to be kidnapped in the Philippines in recent years. A Japanese free lance photographer was released in March this year after having been held by Islamic guerrillas in southern Philippines for 13 months. Wakaoji has been with Mitsui since 1957 and has previously served in his companies offices in New York and Tehran.

Authorities believed the kidnapping was planned well in advance, since the abductors apparently know Wakaoji had gone to the golf club, knew his name and awaited for him until he finished playing golf. Mitsui executives in Tokyo said they do not know why Wakaoji was abducted.

Further on Kidnapping

OW160410 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 16 KYODO -- Five armed men kidnapped a Japanese business executive in broad daylight Saturday in what was believed to be a well planned abduction. The abductors, believed to be all Filipinos, abucted Nobuyuki Wakaoji, 53, about 3 p.m. Saturday on a road about two kilometers away from the Canlubang Country Club course where he had played a round of golf with 11 employees of the Manila branch of Mitsui and Co. Wakaoji is head of the branch, a post he has been holding since March last year.

It was not immediately known who the kidnappers were nor was it known whether they had demanded ransom.

Philippine police believed the abductors knew what they were doing, since they were specifically looking for Wakaoji.

Observers in Manila speculate that if the abductors seized Wakaoji for money, then they must be persons who hold some grudge against Mitsui, one of Japan's leading "sogo shosha" general trading firms. If the kidnappers were politically motivated, they may have kidnapped him in retaliation against Mitsui's earlier refusal to give a political donation to the leftist Philippine National People's Army (NPA). [as received]

A third theory is that the kidnapping was carried out by supporters of the Philippine military and deposed Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos. According to this theory, the abductors kidnapped Wakaoji in order to disrupt economic activities of Japanese enterprises in the Philippines, thereby giving a blow to President Corazon Aquino's government which has been trying to reconstruct the country's economy.

Japan and the United States have called for stability of the Philippine political situation as a primary condition for foreign investment. The latest kidnapping came closely on the heels of Aquino's four-day state visit to Japan where she succeeded in getting a Japanese Government pledge to sharply increase its official aid to the Philippines and to promote Japanese investment in this Southeast Asian country. It also took place while the kidnapping of two engineers of a major South Korean construction company in Northern Luzon remains unsolved. They were said to have been in the hands of NPA.

Observers believe that the kidnapping of Wakaoji created an impression here and abroad that Aquino's government is unstable.

Rolando Olalia, head of the Philippine People's Party was found dead last week. That prompted leftist forces to call for the resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and a general strike on Monday.

Japan's assistance to developing nations has been on the rise in recent years. Some 1.2 trillion yen were offered in grants and loans in 1985. About 230 billion yen had been given in grants to the Philippines alone as of the end of 1984, in addition to about 460 billion yen in loans. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to offer the Philippines 40.4 billion yen in special loans during Aquino's stay in Tokyo.

BOMB DAMAGES GOVERNMENT OFFICE IN MANILA SUBURB

HK170558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Unidentified men hurled a petrol bomb into a government building in a Manila suburb Monday, city officials said. The auditor's office of the Pasay City government in southern Manila caught fire after a bomb was hurled into one of its windows from a parked car, the official said.

They said there were no reports of injuries in the blast and added that firemen quickly brought the fire under control. Damage to office equipment and furniture was estimated at more than 100,000 pesos (4,800 dolllars).

Police said that they were searching for several unidentified men they believed were responsible for the blast. They said that the men may have wanted to destroy important documents in the office.

Four bombs have exploded in public places in Manila during the past two months. The last explosion in a suburban Manila cinema injured six people.

PAPER CLAIMS ENRILE, U.S. OFFICIALS HELD TALKS

HK141100 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had a secret meeting Monday with key American political and military officials from Washington at the height of reports of an impending coup, it was learned yesterday.

Sources told MALAYA the 62-year-old defense chief met behind closed doors with Dr. Ray Kline, a professor at Georgetown University, former deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency and who is believed to be a "political think tank" of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. With Kline were Generals Singlaub and Sweitzer, both from the CIA, and one William Garret, sources said.

Details of the meeting were not available.

Military authorities, meanwhile, dismissed as "untrue" reports that an Armed Forces fact-finding body will be formed to investigate at least 46 junior and senior military officers suspected to be responsible in propagating coup rumors last week.

"There is no such a move," Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison told newsmen in an interview.

A morning newspaper quoting two unnamed "senior members of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] general staff" reported yesterday that an investigation will be conducted to pinpoint responsibility in the propagation of a military coup attempt code named "God Save the Queen."

The same paper said the fact-finding body may be headed by AFP inspector general Brig. Gen. Hermogenes Peralta Jr.

Reached for comment by MALAYA, Peralta said, "I have not yet received such a directive."

AFP Civil Military Relations Chief Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres also said AFP Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos has not issued an order for such an investigation.

Sources said Kline and the other officials also met with key political figures, one of which was former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw who is reportedly being groomed by the Aquino Government for the post of minister of defense in the event that Enrile is fired.

Yesterday, Enrile met with a group of U.S. military officials who paid him a courtesy call at his Camp Aguinaldo office.

A press statement by the defense ministry said the leader of the American officers was U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth. With Bosworth were Admiral Ronald Hayes, commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific [Cincpac], Rear Admiral Theodore Ruin of the U.S. Naval facilities in Subic Bay, Carl Taylor, protocol officer, Cincpac Headquarters in Honolulu; Maj. Charles Teeter, chief of Jusmag [Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group] Philippines and Cincpac officer Theodore Heil.

9 SOLDIERS SUSPECTED IN OCT THAI AIRLINER BLAST

HK150550 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 15 (AFP) -- Nine Filipino soldiers guarding Manila Airport have been suspended on suspicion of involvement in a grenade blast aboard a Thai jetliner in Japan in which 62 people were injured, authorities said Saturday.

The commander of the Philippine Air Force Security Command (PAFSECOM) announced the suspension of the nine unnamed soldiers pending investigation Friday, saying they were on duty at the airport when a suspected Japanese gangster boarded the Thai jet bound for Tokyo, official spokesmen said.

The man, Seiki Nakagawa, has told Tokyo police that he received a hand grenade from a PAFSECOM sergeant.

He exploded the grenade inside a rear toilet of the Thai airlines plane October 26, causing it to lose pressure and forcing it to make an emergency landing in Osaka.

Sixty two of the 246 people aboard were injured.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 222 18 November 1986

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Declines Comment on DPRK Events C 1
Gotoda Comments on Kidnapping in Philippines C 1
Textile Industry Accepts Export Quota to U.S. C 1
Businessmen Urge Reform, U.S. Deficit Cut C 2

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Welcomes MPR's Jambyn Batmonh D 1
KYODO Cites Austrian Diplomat on Kim Il-song D 6
Kim Yong-nam Meets With MPR Vice Premier D 7
Ho Tam Meets JSP Delegation in Pyongyang D 7

SOUTH KOREA

'Likely' Power Struggle Under Way in DPRK [AFP] E 1
Defense Ministry Announces O Chin-u Seizes Power E 2
National Police Put on Special Alert Status [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov] E 2
Defense Ministry Announces 'Strong Alert Posture' E 3
Unilateral Operation of House Committee Considered [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Nov] E 3
NKDP's Kim Yong-sam Interviewed by TONG-A ILBO [15 Nov] E 4
NKDP Leaders To Hold Seoul Rally 29 Nov [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov] E 5
Kim Tae-chung Put Under House Arrest 17 Nov [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov] E 6
53 Pastors Detained After Antigovernment Protest [AFP] E 6
15 Students Arrested for Violent Demonstration [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Nov] E 7

CAMBODIA

SPK Hails Success of Lao Party Congress H 1
VOK Cites Sihanouk Stand on Talks Proposal H 2
  VOK Criticizes Proposal H 2

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan Presents Political Report I 1
CPV Delegation Meets Kaysone, Departs for Home I 20
  KPRP Delegation Departs I 20
  CPSU Delegation Departs I 21

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Reports to Central Committee on CEMA K 1
Further Reportage on Lao Party Congress K 1
  Pham Van Dong Activities K 1
  Nguyen Van Linh Visits Factories K 2
Pham Van Dong Greets Students' Union K 2
Truong Chinh Congratulates Argentina's Fava K 3
Hoang Tung at CPV Symposium on Agriculture K 3
Experts Assist Developing Countries in Africa K 3

PHILIPPINES

Arrest of Suspects in Olalia Murder Expected P 1
  Reactions to Murder Cited [BUSINESS DAY 17 Nov] P 1
  Ramos Promises 'Justice' [AFP] P 2
Labor Militants Vow To Continue Strike [KYODO] P 3
  Strike Said 'Fizzled Out' P 3
  Police Disperse Youth Protest [AFP] P 4
Aquino Issues New Rules on Arms Importation [BUSINESS DAY 17 Nov] P 4
Paper Interviews MNLF Chairman Misuari P 5
  Part I [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 6 Nov] P 5
  Part II [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Nov] P 8
10,000 Returnees Said To Have Rejoined MNLF [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 16 Nov] P 9
Nacionalista Party Factions Differ on Charter [MANILA BULLETIN 14 Nov] P 10

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON DPRK EVENTS

OW181141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official Tuesday declined to comment on possible effects the reports surrounding the rumored assassination of the North Korean President Kim Il-song might have on the future of the Korean peninsula. The official, who declined to be named, said he was not certain if the recent reports signaled a significant flareup between the countries of North and South Korea.

Speculation over whether the North Korean leader had been killed surfaced Monday when the South Korean Defense Ministry announced that North Korean loudspeakers along the demilitarized zone reported that Kim had died in a shooting.

The official said that it was safe to believe reports denying Kim's death made later by China's official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and North Korea's KCNA, as well as other informed sources.

He said the Foreign Ministry will need to analyze why South Korea made such an announcement and confirm whether North Korean loudspeakers actually did announce Kim's death. The ministry asked South Korean authorities to confirm the rumors but obtained no further word aside from the Monday announcements.

GOTODA COMMENTS ON KIDNAPPING IN PHILIPPINES

OW180341 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 18 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Tuesday that the government has not yet received any information to confirm the safety of Nobuyuki Wakaoji, the chief of Mitsui and Co.'s Manila branch, who was kidnapped Saturday.

"We have not confirmed any information whether or not the branch chief is still alive. And we have heard nothing about the progress of the investigation since Monday," Gotoda said.

Gotoda also told a press conference here that the government "heartily hopes" Wakaoji, 53, is safe and will contine to make efforts to resolve the matter. He added that the government has asked the Philippine Government for its cooperation.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY ACCEPTS EXPORT QUOTA TO U.S.

OW150419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 15 KYODO -- Japanese government and textile industry officials reacted calmly Saturday toward the just-concluded agreement with the United States limiting Japanese textile and apparel exports.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the four-year accord will not cause any serious impact on the industry because Japanese textile shipments to the U.S. have already been on the decline due to the yen's sharply higher value against the dollar.

The officials attributed a rise of some 20 percent in textile exports to the U.S. in the first half of this year over a year earlier to a rush of shipments by manufacturers trying to maximize sales before the yen grew stronger. With exports beginning to drop since July, almost all products categories will fall within quotas set under the agreement, they said.

Industry leaders expressed readiness to cooperate toward an orderly textile trade. "We feel dissatisfied with quotas and some other points of the agreement," said Taiichiro Matsuo, president of the Japan Silk and Synthetic Textiles Exporters Association. "But we think a decision from a broad political point of view is necessary given the present Japan-U.S. economic relations and world textile trade situations," he added. Echoing the view, Yutaka Hirata, president of the Japan Chemical Fibres Association, said the agreement has established a climate for smoother textile trade between Japan and U.S.

BUSINESSMEN URGE REFORM, U.S. DEFICIT CUT

OW170919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 17 KYODO -- Japanese and American business leaders called on their countries Monday to pursue their stated objectives of changing Japan's economic structure and reducing the U.S. budget deficit. Some 200 businessmen from Japan and seven U.S. states concluded a daylong meeting at a Tokyo hotel with a joint statement reaffirming their support for the free trade system and their fight against protectionism.

Haruo Maekawa, former Bank of Japan governor and the key author of a report on the nation's economic structural reform, reiterated the need for Japan to change its economy to one reliant on the stimulation of domestic demand and promotion of imports.

"The Japanese Government should continue its efforts to improve its market access, stimulate its domestic demand and promote the structural adjustment of its economy," said the joint statement issued at the end of the 18th joint conference of the Japan-U.S. Midwest Association and the U.S. Midwest-Japan Association. And at the same time," the statement said, "the U.S. Government should continue its efforts to reduce its huge budget deficit."

The association includes the U.S. states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Also expressing concern over the growing U.S. federal budget deficit -- estimated to reach 154 billion dollars in 1987 -- was Ambassador Mike Mansfield. Mansfield told a luncheon meeting of the gathering -- the first to be held in Tokyo in the Midwest-Japan Association's 19-year history -- that "trade negotiations alone will not solve our trade problems."

As for the outcome of the recent U.S. mid-term elections, Ambassador Mansfield emphasized, "Our bilateral relationship is too important -- to the U.S., to Japan, and to the rest of the world -- to be sacrificed to partisan politics on either side of the Pacific." "Now is not the time for finger-pointing and recrimination. Now is not the time for bilateral deals," he said. "If we are to tackle the issue of agricultural trade it must be done multilaterally," he added. [passage omitted]

The joint statement issued by the Midwest-Japan and Japan-Midwest Associations said the 19th annual joint meeting will be held in Ohio next year. The American delegates from the seven states will hold another meeting in Osaka with businessmen in the Kansai region Wednesday.

KIM IL-SONG WELCOMES MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH

Sk180830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, which is paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane this morning.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport and warmly greeted Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Here we will carry the report on the Pyongyang airport arrival of the MPR party and state delegation led by respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and on the welcome along the streets.

[Begin recording by unidentified reporter] I am reporting from Pyongyang airport. The MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, which is paying an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, will arrive here at Pyongyang airport. Pyongyang airport is now enveloped in an atmosphere of warm friendship toward the fraternal Mongolian people and of welcome.

With the flags of Korea and Mongolia and with bouquets of flowers and balloons, thousands of people have turned out at the airport. Respectfully placed among the welcoming crowd are potraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambin Batmonh. Placed in front of the welcoming crowd are slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the MPRP!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also placed at the airport are other slogans reading "We warmly welcome respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh!" "Long live the invincible fraternal frienship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples!" and "Long live the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!" The national flags of the two countries are flying on the flag poles as if they are expressing the friendship and unity of the two countries.

The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation is an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and Mongolia in the struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve victory in the socialist and communist cause, is support and encouragement to the just struggle of our people to accelerate socialist construction under the upheld banner of the three revolutions and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and will contribute to enhancing unity and cooperation among the socialist countries.

Those who have come to the airport are Comrade Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice presidents; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the DPA General Staff; Comrades Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyong municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organs and workers' organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries in the scientific, educational, art, cultural, and public health fields; and Kim Taek-yul, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in the MPR.

P. Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador to the DPRK; embassy staff members; and diplomatic representatives of foreign countries have come to the airport. D. Yondon, member of the MPR state and party delegation, member of the MPRP Central Committee, and first deputy foreign minister of the MPR now staying in our country, has also come to the reception.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song is coming here to the airport to receive Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. [sound of "hurrahs" and of band music continue]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has arrived at the airport.

At 1000 in the morning, the special airplane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people is now landing at the airport. [sound of airplane heard in the background] Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great Hural, is emerging from the airplane, while responding to the warm welcome of the crowd. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is exchanging firm handshakes with the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and is warmly embracing him.

Arriving together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and his wife are MPR party and state delegation members Terendashin Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and member of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural; (Pintagen) Jasray, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission; (Lodunchin) Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural, and chief of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR minister of foreign affairs; and (Rabutanjin) Bata, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, as well as other suite members.

A grand ceremony to welcome the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural, is being held at the airport.

[Chief honor guard] Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the MPR Great Hural: The KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force Honor Guard has lined up to welcome you. KPA Colonel (Yi Chae-hun). [the national anthems of the MPR and the DPRK are played, followed by a 21-gun salute]

[Reporter] While a 21-gun salute is being given, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is reviewing the KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force honor guard.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is greeting the leading cadres of our country and the diplomatic representatives of various countries.

Members of the Juvenile Corps are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is watching the march past of the KPA Army, Navy, and Air Force Honor Guard. [sound of a marching band heard in background, followed by the sound of "hurrahs"] The entire airport is filled with the joy of welcoming the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people, and with waves of flowers of welcome.

The children of officials of the MPR Embassy to our country and the women workers of our country are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, while passing the lines of the welcoming crowd, is replying to their warm welcome.

The welcoming crowd, filled with firm pledges to more fully blossom the friendship between the Korean and Mongolian peoples and to eternally brighten it, is again and again [word indistinct].

Together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is getting into the car amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowd and is heading for the city, where some 100,000 people are waiting.

Here is Yonmot-dong, where the road of welcome begins. The road of welcome from the entrance of Yonmot-dong, where an arch decorated with the national flags of the two countries and red banners has been erected, to Kumsong Street, through the plaza of the 8 February Cultural Hall and the Ongung intersection, is filled with some 100,000 welcoming people of the city who came to greet the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people, holding the flags of the two countries and bouquets. The portraits of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are respectfully placed and placards reading "Long Live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live the MPRP," and "Long live the honorable WPK" are placed at various places along the road beautifully decorated in welcome. Slogan boards reading "We warmly welcome the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh," "We warmly welcome the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people," and "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples" and decorations of welcome reading "Welcome Batmonh," "Korea-Mongolia," "Pyongyang-Ulaanbaatar," "Welcome-Friendship," and "Friendship-Unity" are also placed in various places along the road. The flags of the two countries are vigorously flying on flag poles along the main streets of the capital and in the plazas of the capital, as if they are symbolic of the unity and cohesion between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, which has been formed on the single road toward the joint struggle for socialism and communism.

From the loudspeakers installed at many places along the streets, songs of our country and the MPR are echoing around, further lifting the atmosphere of welcome. Here, at the entrace to Yonmot-dong, where the flags of Korean and Mongolia and red flags are vigorously fluttering, the working people of Sosong District, who are performing labor feats at the socialist construction sites by vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built, are waiting for the guests to arrive, with the flags of the two countries and the bouquets of flowers in their hands.

The welcoming crowd are heartwarmingly recalling the historic days when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song paid a visit to the MPR 30 years ago. They are exchanging conversations about the beautiful stories on the invincible friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia, which are developing favorably with each passing day. [Sounds of a brass band playing and shouts]

At last, led by the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the motorcade is slowly entering the welcoming arch at the entrance of Yongmot-Dong. The shouts of hurrahs are shaking heaven and earth. With the boundless admiration toward the great leader and with the friendship toward the Mongolian people, the welcoming crowd is shouting enthusiastic acclamations. Indeed, Yonmot-Dong is filled with joy and is engulfed in waves of welcoming flowers. [band continues playing and shouting]

Here, at the entrance of Yonmot-Dong, the railway transportation workers in the capital, who win achievements every day by fanning the flames of the 18 May campaign for flawless and on-time operation and for more traction, are singing songs along with the band and are welcoming the guests with enthusiasm.

The car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is pulling up slowly. Female workers are presenting bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

The great leader and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are waving their hands to the welcoming crowd, which is enthusiastic in its acclamation. With the car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh leading the way, the motorcade is beginning to move from (Songsan) Street, where a streamer reading "We warmly welcome Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural!" is seen.

As the motorcade is beginning to move between the waves of flowers along (Songsan) Street, the acclamations are further heightened. In the course of the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of international communism, the Korean people and the Mongolian people have established firm friendly relations based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They have closely supported and cooperated with one another. During the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation, which was a period of severe trials for our people, the MPRP and the Mongolian people helped us materially an spiritually. Today, the Mongolian party, government, and people are invariably and firmly supporting our people's struggle to build socialism and achieve the reunification of the fatherland in the situation in which they are directly confronting the U.S. imperialists.

The array of cars carrying the envoys of friendship of the Mongolian people, are now entering Tangsan Street amid the ardent welcome of the crowd. In Tangsan Street, along which thousands of red flags are flying, thousands of school children in Pyongyang are warmly welcoming the guests, dancing with flower [word indistinct]. They are greeting with pleasure the Mongolian people's envoys, who are visiting with sentiments of friendship toward our people, by dancing such beautiful dances as the sunflower dance and azalea dance to cheerful music.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is sending warm greetings to the thunderous cheers of Juvenile Corps members by waving to them.

School children are ardently welcoming the guests through colorful dances and songs, overflowing with the endless joy and pride of enjoying matchless happiness in the bosom of the respected and beloved father Marshal Kim Il-song, and of growing as reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of dear Mr Kim Chong-il.

Workers of Taesong District along Tangsan Street are warmly welcoming the guests, genuinely rejoicing over the success which the Mongolian people have attained in the struggle to lay a material and technological foundation for socialism while upholding the decisions of the 19th party congress under the leadership of the MPRP.

The array of cars, which have passed Kim-Il song University students, who are enthusiastically welcoming the guest while shouting "friendship" and "unity" while holding the naional flags of the two countries, is approaching the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall. The array of cars is entering the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall, along a street which is beautifully ornamented with many kinds of welcoming decorations which read "Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples," "Friendship and unity," "Welcome and friendship," and "Pyongyang and Ulaanbaatar."

In the plaza, where red flags and many kinds of welcoming decorations constitute a sea of flowers, artists in Pyongyang are unfolding a grand welcoming stage by dancing a fairy dance, a peasant dance, a drum dance, a fan dance, a bouquet dance, and other dances around the friendship toweer and the round flower tower. The car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh is entering the plaza, where thunderous cheers burst forth and waves of flowers are rolling. The whole plaza looks like a sea at sunrise, and thundering shouts of hurrahs are echoing high in the sky.

When the array of cars stops at the plaza in front of the 8 February Cultural Hall, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh are getting out of a car, waving their hands to the cheering crowd. Female artists are presenting fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh. Paek Hak-yon, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, is presenting a silver dagger to the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

[Paek Hak-yon], Warmly welcoming the visit to our country by Comrade General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh, I present you this silver dagger which our people have long presented as a symbol of self-defense, eternal youth, and long life when they have greeted their most precious guests.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh expresses deep thanks for the silver dagger and thanks the applauding crowd. The gay tune of a waltz echoes high in the plaza, and the dances of friendship form strong waves here and there in an air of rapture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jabmyn Batmonh walk through the colorful rhythmic dancers and the welcoming crowd, wave their hands, and thank them. The welcoming crowd is full of heartwarming emotion in joy and happiness of today as they see the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song close to them again and greet the respected Jambyn Batmonh, and as they wish for the further strengthening of friendship and unity between the two countries. Truly, the plaza filled with deep emotion and joy has been turned into a great flower garden of friendship and unity, in which true comradely friendship overflows and in which warm hearts between class brothers are connected into one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh respond to the crowd's enthusiastic applause and get into the car again.

Along the streets with strong waves of welcoming flowers, the motorcade enters the (Yonghong) crossroads amid the enthusiastic welcome of the working people of the [name indistinct] district and Potonggang District. At the (Yonghong) crossroads, which form a forest of red flags, together with the working people of Potonggang District, the Kim Chaek Engineering College students, who are firmly preparing themselves to be the men of ability in the scientific and technological fields of the country, enthusiastically welcome the guests.

As the time passes and as the guests pass through the streets, our people's feelings of friendship toward the Mongolian people fill the air more warmly in the welcoming waves of flowers.

The Mongolian party and government resolutely expose and denounce the new war provocation maneuvers and the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and actively support our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Along the streets with strong welcoming waves of flowers, the motorcade passes through the (Yonghong) crossroads and enters Kumsong Street. Here the working people of various strata in Kyongchon District warmly welcome the guests, waving the flags of the two countries and bundles of flowers with a resolve to eternally solidify and develop friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia.

The applause of the welcoming crowd rises higher as our people's firm will and revolutionary spirit are powerfully demonstrated to uphold the party's leadership and brilliantly complete the chuche revolutionary cause and to further solidify and develop unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. The motorcade carrying the Mongolian people's friendship envoy passes through Kumsong Street and approaches the foot of Mt Yongnam.

The welcoming crowd continues to applaud the guests heading toward the lodging quarters, wholeheartedly wishing the fraternal Mongolian people great success in carrying out their eighth 5-year plan, firmly rallying around the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, and great success in the Mongolian people's friendship envoy's visit to our country, spending joyful and meaningful days during their stay in our country.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia! [end recording]

KYODO CITES AUSTRIAN DIPLOMAT ON KIM IL-SONG

OW180839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Beijing, Nov 18 KYODO -- An Austrian diplomat stationed in Pyongyang said Tuesday North Korean President Kim Il-song looked quite all right as the leader appeared in the morning at Pyongyang airport to greet a Mongolian party delegation. There was nothing unusual with Kim, 74, said the diplomat, identified only as Antimayer, in a telephone interview with the Beijing Bureau of KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

Antimayer said he saw Kim talking to Mongolian Party General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh cheerfully and that the two shook hands firmly in a meeting at the airport. The diplomat in charge of commerical affairs said he saw Kim from only two meters away. Kim invited Batmonh to Pyongyang for an official visit.

Kim's son, Chong-il, was absent from the meeting but it did not represent anything abnormal because the junior Kim meets foreign guests at the airport only very rarely, Antimayer added. He also said that in the meeting, everything appeared normal in Pyongyang.

The Mongolian visit to Pyongyang follows rumors that Kim Il-song had been shot dead. There is also speculation in South Korea that Kim Il-song is locked in a power struggle.

KIM YON-NAM MEETS WITH MPR VICE PREMIER

SK172243 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, met today with Daramyn Yondon, the first deputy foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the officials concerned and Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador to our country.

HO TAM MEETS JSP DELEGATION IN PYONGYANG

SK172302 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, met today with a delegation of the JSP special committee for Korean issues headed by Noboru Tawas, a JSP member of the Japanese House of Representatives and vice chairman of the JSP special committee for Korean issues, and held talks in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Kim U-chong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Ho Tam arranged a luncheon today for the guests.

'LIKELY' POWER STRUGGLE UNDER WAY IN DPRK

HK180436 Hong Kong AFP in English 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 18 (AFP) -- South Korean officials, after learning that President Kim Il-song of North Korea was alive and well, Tuesday said it was likely that a serious power struggle was under way between Mr. Kim and forces led by his Defense Minister, Vice-Marshal O Chin-u. The South Korean Defense Ministry reported that North Korean loudspeakers near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) broadcast reports early Tuesday that Mr. Kim was dead and had been replaced by his son, Kim Chong-il, while real power was wielded by Vice-Marshal O.

Western diplomats in Pyongyang Tuesday reported seeing Kim Il-song at the airport to welcome visiting Mongolian President Jambyn Batmonh, quashing reports Monday by the South Korean Defense Ministry that the 74-year-old leader had been shot dead.

Officials in Seoul said they now believed that although Kim Il-song remained in charge in Pyongyang, Vice-Marshal O could be in control of the field army deployed along the 155-mile (245-kilometer) DMZ bordering South Korea. Seoul's YONHAP news agency reported that the authorities had recently noted major North Korean troop movements, which could signify a serious conflict between forces loyal to Kim Il-song and those opposed to him.

North Korea experts here pointed out that Vice-Marshal O had not been seen in public for several months. He was first rumored to be seriously ill, but his failure to appear at national elections on November 2 led to speculation that he was in disgrace.

The South Korean Defense Ministry said North Korean loudspeakers on the DMZ announced at 6:00 a.m. Tuesday (2200 GMT Monday) that Vice-Marshal O had seized power, and that the North Korean people "actively supported" him. They said the loudspeakers, in a broadcast at 7:45 p.m. (1045 GMT) Monday, had expressed "deep condolences" over the death of President Kim Il-song, adding that his son had succeeded him. The ministry said the broadcast gave the son the new title of "Marshal", like his father. The loudspeakers subsequently declared that Kim Chong-il was a "great and beloved leader," the Defense Ministry said. But it was still not clear how much power Vice-Marshal [O] wielded among the military units now manning the frontline, observers here said.

The South Korean Defense Ministry had based itself on the same loudspeaker reports when it announced Monday that the North Korean public address system near the DMZ had on Sunday reported Kim Il-song's death in a shooting incident.

The 76-year-old O was Kim Il-song's comrade-in-arms when both came to North Korea with Soviet troops in 1945, at the end of World War II. The vice-marshal was a division commander in the early 1950s, and rose steadily in the ranks to become chief of general staff in 1969 and defense minister in 1976. He is ranked third, after Kim Il-song and his son, in the North Korean hierarchy.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES O CHIN-U SEIZES POWER

SK180124 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The North Korean puppets, through loudspeaker broadcasts, have announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, has seized power. Reporter Kim Chun-hwan at the Ministry of National Defense has a detailed report on this.

[Reporter Kim Chung-hwan] I am reporting from the Ministry of National Defense. A Defense Ministry official has said that the North Korean puppets, at 0600 today, through loudspeaker broadcasts, announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, had seized power. The Defense Ministry Official, in announcing what the North Korean puppets announced through the loudspeaker broadcast to the South from yesterday afternoon to daybreak today, said: At 1840 yesterday, the North Korean puppets praised Kim Chong-il and used the word President [chusok] Kim Chong-il through the loudspeaker broadcast to the South. At 1745 yesterday, they broadcast: Man does not know his own destiny and no one knows about death.

Also at 1945 yesterday afternoon, they announced that according to the central broadcast, because Comrade Kim Il-song was dead, Comrade Kim Chong-il was the successor.

Also at 2000 last night, the North Korean puppets announced through the loudspeakers toward South Korea that they express grief over the death [sogo] of the leader [suryongnim] Kim Il-song.

At 0120 this morning, they announced that Comrade Kim Chong-il is the eternal leader [chidoja] of the nation. At 0330 this morning, they broadcast that Comrade Cho Kim Chong-il will enjoy greater happiness and is the great leader (chidoja] for the happiness of the people.

In particular, at 0600 this morning, the North Korean puppets announced that O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, seized power and added that the North Korean people are positively supporting [O Chin-u].

NATIONAL POLICE PUT ON SPECIAL ALERT STATUS

SK180113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] National Police were place on maximum alert following rumors that North Korean head Kim-Il-song has been assassinated, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The action went into force Sunday afternoon, said the spokesman for the National Police Headquarters. He said Communist North Korea might unleash armed provocations against the south and "impure social elements" might step up antigovernment actions.

According to him, police were told to reinforce their vigilance around major public facilities and foreign missions.

Stepped-up checks on suspicious persons and arms depots were also called for, the spokesman said.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 'STRONG ALERT POSTURE'

SK180549 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Announcement by the ROK Defense Ministry spokesman on 18 November -- recorded]

[Text] The North Korean puppets have repeatedly announced over their southern propaganda loudspeakers north of the demilitarized zone from 16 to 18 November that Kim Il-song is dead. However, KCNA and other North Korean puppet reporting media on the morning of 18 November said that Kim Il-song is aldive. We are closely watching to verify whether these North Korean puppets' move are a result of a serious power struggle among themsleves or tactical psychological warfare aimed at military provocation. Regardless or whether they are the former or the latter, we are maintaining a strong alert posture against the North Korean moves.

UNILATERAL OPERATION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE CONSIDERED

SK180037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is weighing the possibility of operating a special house committee on constitutional amendment of the national assembly from next week "unilaterally' unless the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] returns to the panel within this week.

Leading party members assigned on the panel concluded in a meeting Sunday that they could not but 'regard that the NDP has no intention to rewrite the Constitution in accordance with procedures provided by the Constitution' if it does not make a comeback to the special body this week.

"In this case, we have no choice but to study various ways (to normalize the panel), including the DJP's unilateral operation in the absence of the NDP, in order to manifest our strong will to revise the basic law according to legal procedures," Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the panel, said after the meeting.

Chae said it would be impossible to resume the operation of the panel through dialogues if a meeting of the two parties' leaders now being promoted is not realized due to a rigid precondition of the NDP.

The main opposition party has demanded that the DJP accept its proposal for holding of a plebiscite to choose the type of the next government as a prerequisite for the leaders' talks.

With regard to conclusion of the panel members, the DJP discussed how to normalize the ad hoc panel in a meeting of the Central Executive Council, the top decision-making organ of the party, yesterday.

In the meeting, party chairman No Tae-u stressed, "The NDP has to return to the panel without any conditions."

"If the panel reopens, we will discuss anything related to the constitutional revision," he said, indicating that the party is willing to debate on the NDP-proposed national referendum.

"I cannot understand why the NDP walked out of the panel unilaterally, although it was formed at its very request. However, we have to make every effort to normalize the panel through constant contacts with NDP members," he said.

NKDP'S KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEWED BY TONG-A ILBO

SK170842 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Nov 86 p 3

[Exclusive TONG-A ILBO interview with Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser to the NKDP, by TONG-A ILBO correspondent Yi Nak-yon in Tokyo on 15 November]

[Excerpt] [Kim Yong-sam] I have not accurately grasped the situation yet, but it seems that the suppression of the opposition camp and the off-stage position forces and the suffering of the people have increased more than when I left the country. Therefore, I feel more complicated and painful returning home than when I left.

[Yi] Kim Yong-sam, standing adviser to the NKDP, stated the above in an exclusive interview with the TONG-A ILBO held in Tokyo on 15 November prior to his departure for home. He had left the country on 31 October on a trip to West Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Then adviser Kim declared with a firm resolve: "Now is the time to conduct a pan-national struggle to crush the perpetual power plot." The "pan-national struggle to crush the perpetual power plot" has been mentioned by adviser Kim since last August, without disclosing the specific time to initiate it.

[Kim] Now is the time to conduct the pan-national struggle to crush the perpetutal power plot in a concerted struggle of all democratic forces, including the NKDP, the off-state opposition forces, and religious circles. Upon my return home I will do my best to conduct this struggle.

[Yi] How is this struggle to be conducted?

[Kim] It is too early to disclose the specific methods of struggle. I will discuss them with those concerned upon my return home. One thing I can say for certain is that the struggle will be conducted by peaceful and nonviolent means, as Gandhi conducted the independence movement in India.

[Yi] What is the basis of your judgment that now is the time to conduct this struggle? You have mentioned the struggle since last August.

[Kim] We cannot but doubt the intent of this regime for democratization, despite its verbal advocacy, in view of all the suppressive steps taken, such as the order to disband the worker's organizations belonging to Mintongnyon, the arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and lawyer Yi Tong-myong, the incident of the Konguk University sit-in, the arrest of the Council for Promotion of Democracy spokesman Han Kwang-ok, and the detention of Rev Pak Hyong-kyu. This regime is engaging in acts clearly running counter to democratization.

[Yi] If you launch such a struggle, would it mean that you will abandon the National Assembly Special Committee for Constitutional Revision for good?

[Kim] No. We will not abandon the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision. We intend to demonstrate the people's will for democratization in order to induce them (referring to the government and the ruling party) to revise the Constitution through amicable agreement. If the DJP shows its true intent for democratization today and demonstrates its willingness to revise the Constitution for a direct election system, we will put the Special Committee for Constitutional Revision into operation right away.

[Yi] The concerted struggle with the off-stage opposition forces and the religious circles must mean the activities outside the National Assembly and this must result in a clash, mustn't it?

[Kim] As I have always said, the general trend for democratization cannot be stopped by any individual or any group. If there are any forces turning away from this or opposing this, they will face resistance of enormous strength. However, we intend to wage the struggle peacefully and without violence. [passage omitted]

NKDP LEADERS TO HOLD SEOUL RALLY 29 NOV

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Three opposition leaders yesterday reaffirmed the New Korea Democratic Party plan to hold a mass rally in Seoul Nov. 29.

After a meeting with Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, NKDP president Yi Min-u told reporters that the rally is intended to renew the opposition call for a direct presidential election system.

Yi added that the mass rally is also designed to "deter the ruse to extend the rule of the incumbent regime."

Yi and the two Kims, de facto leaders of the NKDP, agreed to push the rally "at the risk of the fate of the party and the three," the NKDP president said.

Yi said that his party will hold the rally in a peaceful and orderly manner.

"As many people as possible are invited to the rally. So people other than the NKDP members will be allowed to deliver speeches at the rally," Yi said.

Kim Tae-chung, who hosted the luncheon meeting at his house, said the three shared the view that current political situation is "critical."

"Shortly after the Seoul rally, the NKDP and other opposition organizations will establish a pannational body to push direct presidential election and deter the ruling party scheme," said Kim, who co-chairs the Council for Promotion of Democracy.

Party adviser Kim Yong-sam said that the party will push for the rally, regardless of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Earlier in the day, however, NKDP spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok said that the opposition party would rearrange its political schedule, including the mass rally, if the reported assassination of Kim Il-song is confirmed.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST 17 NOV

SK180057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), was restricted to his home yesterday morning.

Kim was scheduled to attend a meeting on a two-week overseas trip by Kim Yong-sam, also CPD co-chairman and adviser to the major opposition New Korea Democratic party, at the Palace Hotel in Seoul yesterday morning and a prayer session at the Myongdong Cathedral in the evening.

53 PASTORS DETAINED AFTER ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST

HK181348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Riot police detained 53 Protestant pastors Tuesday during an anti-government demonstration at the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, eyewitnesses said.

Several of 150 pastors who took part were seriously injured as police used iron pipes and club to disperse the demonstrators, the eyewitnesses said.

It was the first time since president Chon Tu-hwan took power in 1980 that religious leaders had staged an anti-government demonstration, although religious circles have been active within the country's democracy movement.

The protestors denounced Mr Chon's government for "scheming to prolong its hold onto power," and described their demonstration as "a prayer session to encourage the ruling party to be repentant of their faults."

Later some 1,000 pastors held a prayer meeting at a chuch in central Seoul and protested the detention of their colleagues, who had reportedly refused to undergo questioning at a police station.

The pastors dispersed voluntarily after they denounced Mr Chon's government as a "Satanic regime," shouted for direct presidential elections, decried U.S. and Japanese armed forces in South Korea, and tried to push their way through police lines.

The protests came a day after South Korea's Defense Ministry said that North Korean loudspeakers had announced the shooting death of Pyongyang leader Kim Il-song, seen alive and well Tuesday by Western diplomats.

Leaflets scattered by the protestors said the government has been trying to dampen people's wishes for democracy by creating an atmosphere of terror through a heavy-handed policy against dissidents.

As examples, they cited a police raid on Konguk University in Seoul last month to round up 1,200 students, and the forcible disbandment of the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification.

South Korea's ruling and opposition camps have agreed to change the constitution to introduce more democracy, but they are divided over what form of government should exist after Mr Chon steps down in early 1988.

The ruling party has proposed a parliamentary cabinet system featuring a titular president and a strong prime minister. The opposition is calling for presidental government, with a president elected directly by the people.

15 STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION

SK180045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police rounded up 15 more students accused of taking part in a violent street demonstration in Yongdungpo, South-western Seoul, last week.

Thirty-five of the 40 demonstrators apprehended during the demonstrations were arrested with court warrants late Saturday on charges of either arson or illegal demonstration.

Three police vehicles were burnt by fire bombs thrown by the demonstrators which also included some industrial workers.

A police spokesman said 50 others were still wanted by police in connection with the riotous protest.

Among them were Chang Pyong-ho, a senior at Sungkyunkwan University, Cho Chi-hyon, also of the private university, and Nam Taek-pom, an expellee of Seoul National University.

The three students, all key members of the radical student groups "Minmintu," are suspected of organizing the demonstration.

Police also threw a dragnet on Chang Sok-kyo, Minmintu chairman of Sungkyunkwan who has allegedly led the violence.

Investigators said Chang had several students of Dogguk University produce 80-odd gasoline bombs which were hurled at three police cars at the demonstration scene.

In a related development, Senior Supt. Kim Kyu-su, chief of the Noryangjin Police Station, was relieved of his post for his failure to prevent the Singil-dong demonstration. Singil-dong is under the security jurisdiction of the Noryangjin Police Station.

SPK HAILS SUCCESS OF LAO PARTY CONGRESS

BK171246 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1058 GMT 17 Nov 86

["Another Milestone in Laos' History" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 17 -- The fourth congress of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party, successfully concluded on November 15 after three days sitting with the participation of 303 delegates representing 40,000 party members throughout the country, constitutes another important milestone in Laos's history with the L.P.R.P. leading the people along the path to socialism.

Held at a time when the situation in the world and in the region has seen many changes in favour of the forces of revolution and peace and when the Lao revolutionary forces and posture are stronger than ever before, the congress has opened new prospects for the Lao revolution. The political report presented by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan made an in-depth analysis of the reality of the present socio-economic situation in the country and worked out guidelines and principal tasks throughout the period of transition to socialism, the guidelines and the principal objectives for socio-economic development from now up to the year 2000 and for the second five-year plan (1986-90) in which stress is laid on the efforts to accomplish the five integrated projects: self-sufficiency in grain and foodstuffs; limitation and gradual abolition of slash-and-burn cultivation; protection of the natural environment; production of consumers goods and export articles; communications, transport and telecommunication; education reform, training of cadres and the formation of the new-typed man.

The enemy of Laos has, since 1979 not ceased to conduct sabotage and subversive activities against the Lao people in various fronts. They have resorted to the use of arms and threat while carrying out economic blockade and sabotage, introducing decadent culture, reviving backward customs, causing ideological destability, sowing division among Lao multi-ethnic people, driving a wedge between the leadership and the mass, between Laos and the other two countries in Indochina. But the heroic Lao people, under the L.P.R.P. leadership, have scored magnificent victory, safeguarding the country's sovereign and territorial integrity. They successfully foiled the Thai reactionaries' aggression of the three villages of Sayaboury Province, making Laos a firm outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia.

As a Marxist-Leninist party, the L.P.R.P. is committed to a foreign policy of peace, cooperation and good neighbourliness. The Lao Government's position to normalize relation with China is just, and its great efforts since 1985 to promote the mutual understanding and confidence with the Kingdom of Thailand so as to normalize the relations between the two countries and to promote the trend of dialogue and peaceful coexistence among countries of different political system have been widely acclaimed by the world public opinion.

Originated from the same sources, the Indochinese Communist Party with the late President Ho Chi Minh as a leader, the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the L.P.R.P. have shared weal and woe in the struggle against all kinds of enemy until the complete liberation of each country and are remaining and will remain to do so in the construction and defence of their respective homeland.

Since the liberation of Kampuchea on January 7, 1979 the solidarity, friendship and cooperation treaty and a number of agreements have been signed between the two countries, contributing to the promotion of the peoples social, economic and cultural lives and to the further consolidation of ties of special solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples.

The party and the people of Kampuchea wholeheartedly welcome the success of the L.P.R.P.s' fourth congress and are convinced that the fraternal heroic Lao people will successfully implement all the resolutions set forth by the congress, especially on socio-economic development from now up to the year 2000.

VOK CITES SIHANOUK STAND ON TALKS PROPOSAL

BK151415 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] The office of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's personal representative for Cambodia and Asia denied a recent report that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, rejected Vietnam's talks proposal on the Cambodian problem. The office said in a statement the samdech did not object to this proposal but he in return put forward a proposal corresponding to the real Cambodian situation. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk proposed a 2-stage talk: first, a meeting between Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnamese party General Secretary Truong Chinh or Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. If the Vietnamese leaders want to include Heng Samrin or Hun Sen in their delegation, they can do so. The samdech specified that he did not object to the presence of Heng Samrin or Hun Sen as long as these two figures are part of the Vietnamese delegation; second, an international meeting to be attended by all parties concerned with the Cambodian issue.

The statement of the samdech's personal representative specified that Cambodia is a victim of aggression from Vietnam and not from the Heng Samrin regime. That is why the samdech proposed this type of negotiation. The statement further said the samdech's proposal is in response to the Vietnamese proposal put forward in a message to the samdech via His Excellency Karl Fischer, permanent representative of Austria to the United Nations.

The Vietnamese message proposed a 3-stage negotiation as follows:

1) Talks between the CGDK and the PRK, namely the Heng Samrin regime;
2) The second phase of talks will be attended by the Cambodian coalition government, the PRK, and the SRV; and
3) An international conference attended by all countries concerned with the Cambodian conflict.

VOK Criticizes Proposal

BK151546 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Political commentary: "The War in Cambodia Is Not One Between Cambodians"]

[Text] Since its invasion and occupation of Cambodia, Vietnam has done its best to show the world that the war in Cambodia is not a war of aggression waged by Vietnam against Cambodia.

More recently, Vietnam said if the Cambodian coalition government wants to resolve the Cambodian issue peacefully it should negotiate with the Heng Samrin regime and not with Vietnam. VOK would like to discuss and see whether what Vietnam is saying is correct.

The Cambodian coalition government, like VOK, wants to see national reconciliation among Cambodians of every political tendency. National reconciliation is a political stand we think ought to be constantly adhered to in resolving the Cambodian issue peacefully. For this national reconciliation to take place, all Cambodian groups should forget the past and respect a principle acceptable to all parties to seek peace for Cambodia and the Cambodian people. Meetings and talks to resolve the Cambodian issue by Cambodians are the right things to do.

However, the Heng Samrin side is currently under Vietnam's firm grip. Therefore, a meeting with Heng Samrin is futile because even if Heng Samrin wants something, he cannot do as he wishes, unless these wishes are in accord with the Vietnamese.

Vietnam's appeal to the Cambodian coalition government to talk with the Heng Samrin regime to resolve the Cambodian issue is just a maneuver to show the world that the war in Cambodia is one between Cambodians and not a war for national liberation against Vietnam's aggression. The fact is everyone knows that the conflict in Cambodia is one between Vietnam, the aggressor, and Cambodia, the victim of Vietnam's aggression. We think the current Cambodian struggle is not to oppose Heng Samrin or Hun Sen but a struggle against Vietnam which is implementing a plan to annex Cambodian territory, colonize Cambodia, and try to exterminate the Cambodian race.

Heng Samrin or Hun Sen are just inanimate objects without souls. In other words, they are just a container with a Cambodian shape, label, and brand -- with Vietnamese-made fish sauce inside.

This is why we think that any talks to resolve the Cambodian issue should be done with Vietnam, which is the one who controls the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen engine. The talks should not be undertaken with an inanimate machine. This is not meant to disparagge Heng Samrin and Hun Sen. We are sympathetic to these persons because they are Cambodians but deprived of freedom unlike other fellow Cambodians. We consider them true Cambodians when Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodian and when they enjoy their freedom in deciding something. However, if they are still tied by Vietnam and make noises at Vietnam's orders, we think we should not disturb them by asking them to have talks with us because the war in Cambodian is not between Cambodians but one between Cambodia and Vietnam.

This is why we have witnessed the fact that a number of Cambodian soldiers have actively cooperated with the Cambodian coalition government forces to allow and make it easy for the latter to attack daily the Vietnamese. VOK think that Cambodians will not forget fellow Cambodians and the Vietnamese certainly cannot stay in Cambodia. Cambodians can be reconciled among themselves once Vietnam withdraws and will unite in building the country to make it into a developed country like others the world over.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN PRESENTS POLITICAL REPORT

BK140439 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0114 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Political report" read by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, at Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November 1986 -- live]

[Text] Beloved comrade delegates, beloved and respected guests, the Fourth LPRP Congress is an important milestone in the activities of our party. This congress is of extremely great significance to our entire party and people. Our achievements in the years to come largely depend on the outcome of this congress. [applause]

Comrades, the great victory of the uprising throughout the country by the people to seize administrative power and the establishment of the LPDR in 1975 marked a turning point in the history of our nation, opening a new era for the development for our country. [applause]

To seize administrative power is difficult in itself; to safeguard and consolidate administrative power is even more difficult. Since the establishment of the LPDR, enemies of all sorts -- old and new -- have colluded shamelessly with one another to attack us with the hope of instigating a rebellion to topple our new regime. Nevertheless, in the past more than 10 years, we have scored numerous great victories. We have managed to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity securely and to maintain political tranquility and public order throughout the country, thereby bringing security to the life of the people.

It is of special significance that we have implemented resolute and skillful measures enabling our country to prevent the danger of any internal subversion and to make contributions, together with fraternal countries, to checking the activities of the expansionist-hegemonist reactionaries in this region. We have resolutely fought to smash subversive acts from foreign countries against the independence and sovereignty of our country. We have victoriously thwarted the aggression launched by the Thai reactionaires against the three villages in Sayaboury Province. At present, our national defense and public security forces have grown larger in all respects. Our alliance with Vietnam in defending the country is growing with every passing day. [applause] All this clearly reaffirms that the two strategic tasks outlined since the initial stage -- to defend the country and build socialism, with the first of these taking first priority -- are completely correct. [applause]

Comrades, we have scored numerous achievements in socialist construction and in fulfilling the fundamental targets outlined by the third party congress. An outstanding achievement is that paddy production in 1985 more than doubled that of 1976. We have become basically self-sufficient in food production. Farmers in certain areas have even managed to store some surplus food supplies. Livestock raising has also developed vigorously. The cattle population has increased by 60 percent compared to the period immediately after liberation. The planting of industrial trees has also scored considerable achievements. We have scored certain achievements and drawn some initial lessons in carrying out forestry enterprises and in protecting and preserving invaluable forest resources. In the past 10 years, the volume of industrial production has increased by 4.4 fold. Many new products have been produced and a number of goods have been exported to foreign countries. We have paid attention to restoring handicraft professions and traditional handicraft arts, thus enabling production in this field to develop extensively in many localities, producing many essential goods for domestic consumption and export; thereby significantly contributing to creating jobs and increasing income for the people. [applause]

In the past 10 years we have made considerable investments in building our infrastructure, especially by emphasizing the construction of transport and communications facilities. At present, roads usable by motor vehicles link an estimated 80 percent of all the districts throughout the country. Our capabilities in transport services have noticeably increased, thus making great contributions to promoting production and meeting the needs of the people of all tribes in moving from place to place.

Goods distribution and circulation is also regarded as an important sphere of work. We have paid attention to expanding the state and collective trade network and have implemented joint trading ventures between the private sector and state in many spheres. Revenues from various sources in the country have increased every year. Many provinces have managed to acquire equillibrium in preparing budgets and, at the same time, to fulfill obligations to the central budgets. [applause]

With regard to our foreign econonomic relations, we have expanded economic, scientific, and technical relations with Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and other countries. The value of exports in 1985 increased by five times compared to 1976. This development has made significant contributions to promoting production, improving the living conditions of our people, and building technical and material foundations for socialism in the initial stage. [applause]

Since the liberation of the country, the state has taken over many fundamental economic sectors by nationalizing them and creating new ones. As a result, the state economic sphere has been created in the initial stage. So far, five provinces have managed basically to turn to collectization in farming areas. In addition, the other provinces are striving to develop this system at a varying degree. We have implemented numerous appropriate measures to utilize and transfrom many nonsocialist economic sectors in many spheres. [applause]

In economic management work, we have tried to analyze and create new economic management mechanisms step by step to conform to the reality in our country and the trend of development of the era. We have gradually switched from the bureaucratically centralized and state financed management system to the socialist business accounting system and have started implementing a number of business enterprises for profit. In the past more than 10 years, the gross national product has increased two fold and the average per capita income by 60 percent.

We have scored numerous great successes in the cultural, educational, and public health fields. The successes in these fields have created a happy and joyous moral life throughout the country. At the same time, we have also contributed to raising the level of political awareness, knowledge, and capability of the people of various types in different fields in promoting economic development, thereby making the people have faith in the new social system. [applause]

Beloved comrades, the victories I have just mentioned are great, multifaceted, and firm. They have created a new posture for our revolution. That is, in no other period in the history of our nation has our country been as firm as it is today. Our present posture and strength differ greatly from those prevailing immediately after the seizure of administrative power. The face of our country has been changing with every passing day. Our strength has been developed and increased several fold, creating basic factors and favorable conditions for us to march forward continually. At the same time, our victories have also contributed to consolidating and increasing the strength of the three Indochinese countries and to consolidating and increasing the growth and strength of the world socialist community, thus motiviating underdeveloped countries to walk along the socialist path. [applause]

We have obtained these successes thanks to the clear-sighted and wise leadership of our party -- first of all to the correct and creative line adopted by the third party congress and the various sessions of the party Central Committee. These victories are also the fruits of the dedication, studiousness, and perseverance of many party, state, and mass organizations and most cadres and party members from the central down to the local and grass roots levels, and are the fruits of the gallant, heroic, persistent, tough, consistent, and fierce struggle of the armed forces, the public security forces, and the people of all tribes. At the same time, our victories cannot be separated from the wholehearted, multifaceted, and great assistance from Vietnam, the PRK, the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and the assistance and support of all friends throughout the world. [applause]

The achievements scored in the past 10 years have proved that our people are capable of defending and safeguarding the country and walking with firm steps along the path toward socialism. [applause]

Comrades, while correctly appraising the numerous successes scored in the past 10 years, we must frankly point out our numerous weak points and shortcomings to create the determination to eliminate and rectify them so that we will be able to fulfill more effectively the tasks outlined at this congress.

Under the new conditions of our revolution, our party has emphasized the need to heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance and closely combine the two strategic tasks. Nevertheless, cases of lack of vigilance still exist in certain areas. Insufficient attention has been paid to security within the revolutionary forces. A number of party cadres and members and some of our people still have not fully realized the dangerous schemes and wicked, notorious tactics of our enemies, in particular their psychological warfare and "peaceful change" tactics.

In economic construction, we have not yet concentrated efforts on developing agriculture and forestry work vigorously to turn it into a basis for industrial development and gradually to formulate the agricultural, forestry, and industrial economic structure.

In the communications and transport sphere, we have not yet been very determined to implement the guideline stating that the state and private sector carry out this work together while the central level and localities do likewise. We only have adopted a line of thought that relies on the center and the state and waits for modern vehicles and machines.

At present, trade work has not managed to fulfill its role as a primary link. The volume of goods circulated through the state and collective trade network has not yet met the needs of the people. As a result, the switching of the individually self-sufficient natural economy [setthakit thammasat koumton-eng pho phai pho lao] to one producing goods has not yet been effective.

In the socialist transformation, our primary shortcomings are subjectivism, haste, a lack of knowledge on how to combine transformation and construction, and a desire to wipe out the nonsocialist part of the economy overnight by thinking that doing so would bring about socialism sooner.

In the past, we remained still very slow in eliminating and correcting the bureaucratically-centralized and state financing management mechanism. In carrying out enterprises, we fail to keep in mind their efficiency; the policy of economic leverage is incomplete.

With regard to supervising implementation, a number of party cadres and members have failed to be determined to overcome all difficulties in implementing thoroughly the party's line and policies. They remain narrow-minded and selfish, working only for immediate gain without perceiving long-term interests. They are firm only in protecting their own interests or those of their immediate associates but fail to protect firmly those of the country.

With regard to our foreign economic relations, we have failed to enhance further the strength of our economic cooperation and relations with the fraternal countries effectively. The acquisition and utilization of loans and aid from the fraternal countries and other countries have not yet been based on the actual capabilities of our people. As a result, low productivity and extravagant spending prevail.

On the cultural front, even though we have made considerable attempts to rectify shortcomings, some remain. For instance, we have failed to invest properly in building the technical and material foundations for education and cultural work. The content of education fails to take into account the current reality. The quality of education remains low. The content and form of cultural, artistic, and literary movements still lack substance. The nature of training and struggle of the masses remains low. Inadequate attention has been paid to the fight to wipe out the vestiges of the old society and to resist the repercussions of the capitalist cultural line of thinking. Many services and levels have failed to develop a sense of awareness to build new socialist citizens from the beginning.

In the past, we have carried out a considerable amount of work in training and building cadres and personnel. Nevertheless, we still lack a definite timetable and detailed plan. The training and building of cadres has not yet fully displayed the party's line and has not been linked to the reality in our country. As a result, the effectivness of this work remains low. Generally speaking, at present, the molding of our cadres remains incomplete and the knowledge and capabilities of party cadres and members remain limited. Many party cadres and members have failed to train and improve themselves regularly, to act as models in fulfilling tasks, carrying out activities, and maintaining a proper lifestyle. For example, they have no respect for the principle of democratic centralism and have adopted a lifestyle of chieftainship; autocracy; bureaucracy; aloofness from the masses; laziness in study, analysis, thought, and memory; conservatism; inactivity; and refusal to change irrelevant attitudes and working patterns. A number of them pay close attention only to working for vested interests and for their families.

These weak points and shortcomings have caused adverse effects on the fulfillment of the targets and tasks set forth by our party, thus limiting our victories in the past 10 years. We must be resolute in successfully rectifying and eliminating these weak points and shortcomings.

In the evolution of agricultural and forestry development, the building of the strategic rear must be coordinated closely. Beloved comrades, in the past more than 10 years, thanks to our own endeavor, perseverance, and assistance from the fraternal and friendly countries, we have caused part of the face of our country to change in the initial stage. Nevertheless, at present, our country still remains one of the 20 most underdeveloped and poorest countries in the world. To do away with the poverty and backwardness in our country gradually, it is imperative that our party outlines a correct and creative strategy for national development and defines the forms, measures, and steps conforming to each period of the revolution. We are quite convinced that with our strength and realistic experiences acquired in the past more than 10 years, plus the epochal strength, our people under the party leadership will be able to advance their country, step by step, firmly toward socialism. [Applause]

Beloved comrades, the third party congress outlined an overall line for the transition period. Creatively applying the effective law of socialist construction to the realistic conditions in our country and relying on the actual developments in the past more than 10 years, the fourth party congress will provide more (?concrete) details to that line and will outline the orientations and fundamental social and economic tasks as follows:

1. To gradually carry out socialist industrial transformation to successfully build technical and material foundation for socialism.

2. To carry out socialist transformation aimed at creating new socialist production relations.

3. To increase the number and to raise the quality of the workers and to create the collective farmers and socialist individual classes.

4. To consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, to broaden socialist democracy, and to increase the political and ideological unification of society in a firm manner.

5. To carry out the cultural and ideological revolution aimed at creating new socialist culture and socialist citizens step by step.

6. To improve the living conditions of the laboring people of all tribes and to appropriately resolve social problems in a clear manner.

7. To create and improve new management in all social spheres. [applause]

Beloved comrades, these orientations and tasks are closely related. Therefore, we must carry out these tasks simultaneously. We must not place emphasis on any particular tasks. To fulfill these orientations and tasks means that we implement the two strategic tasks simultaneously, that is, to defend the country and to build socialism; and carry out the three revolutions simultaneously, that is, the revolution in production forces, the revolution in production relations, and the cultural and ideological revolution. We regard the revolution in production forces as a decisive factor. In the cultural and ideological revolution, we regard education as the pivot which must be one step ahead. Once we manage to fulfill these tasks fundamentally, we will be able to fulfill the fundamental targets of the transition period. This means that we can successfully resolve the question of who is going to defeat whom. Socialism will be victorious, socialist foundations built, and socialist society will begin to develop on its own foundations. [applause]

Relying on the lessons we have drawn in the past 10 years, on the basis of the correct assessment of the economic and social situation in our country, relying on the line adopted by the third party congress and the just presented orientations and fundamental tasks of the transition period, we outline the following orientations and fundamental tasks for social and economic development from now to the year 2000 and for the second 5-year state plan.

I will discuss the orientations and fundamental tasks from now to the year 2000. As for the 5-year plan, another separate report will be presented.

The first issue we must address is the problem of food supply and grains, which must be solved on the basis of all-round agricultural development in a firm manner. The central task of this issue to to concentrate efforts on resolving the problem of food supply and grains by persevering to produce between 450 and 500 kilos of food supply and grains per capita and producing a sufficiently large quantity of surplus agricultural products for export and as raw materials for the light industry and food processing industry in the country.

The second issue is to strictly and fundamentally stop the clearing of forests for crop cultivation. The agricultural and forestry service must take the lead and coordinate with other services concerned and localities to launch food supply and grains programs as well as programs to restrict and eventually stop the clearing of forests for crop cultivation by implementing detailed and complete measures without creating difficulties to the living conditions of the people of all tribes in order to develop production and improve the living conditions of the people simultaneously and gradually.

The third issue is to create initially a concrete and reasonable agricultural, foresty, and industrial structure. To make agriculture and forestry the basis for genuine industrial development, we must build a concrete and reasonable agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure from the beginning, linking agriculture and forestry with industry in each locality and coordinating them among different localities. In the initial stage of transition and during the implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan, we must pay attention to developing various industrial branches which serve agricultural and forestry production, communications and transport, exports, and the daily life of the people.

The fourth issue is that economic zones must be divided and a plan must be adopted on building a new countryside and new towns. We must study means to divide economic zones to create a basis for the long-term development plan of each zone with a view to promoting and expanding to the utmost the economic potential of each zone. Along with dividing the economic zones, we must organize and make concrete plans for promptly constructing the new countryside and new towns. To successfully fulfill this great task, we must mobilize the mass movements and promote and expand the creative characteristics of localities and grass roots to implement the guideline which says: The state works with the people; the central level works with localities.

The fifth issue is the expansion of the communications, transport, and telecommunications work. In this initial stage, we must put top priority on the land transportation. At the same time, all potential waterway and air transportation must be used appropriately. Communications and signal work must also be explicitly transformed and improved to guarantee the timely exchange of messages between the center and provinces and districts to meet the people's postal requirements.

The sixth issue is that scientific and technical progress must be utilized. Arrangements must be made to inspect bases. Although our country is underdeveloped, we are in a period of rapidly developing science and technologies. Therefore, it is necessary for us to map out plans and policies on the use of scientific and technical progress in accordance with our conditions and feasibilities with a view to increasing economic efficiency.

In the Second 5-Year Plan, we must follow even more closely practical scientific achievements, such as those in the biological, microbiological, chemical, and other branches. We must then study and use successes in this area to serve agriculture and forestry, the agricultural and forestry product processing industry, and other production branches. Along with using successes in the scientific and technical field, it is necessary to perfect those organizations in charge of basic survey work. In the Second 5-Year Plan, we must also expand even more effectively the surveying of forestry and mineral resources.

The seventh issue is the consolidation and enhancement of the self-determination and guidance role of the state economic sector and the expansion of the economic cooperative sector. We must consolidate the various state enterprises in all fields of organizing production, economic management, and product distribution with the intention of enhancing the self-determination and guidance role of the state economic sector toward the entire national economy. In addition to the various state enterprises, we must pay attention to consolidating existing cooperatives in various fields and promoting branches of professions with a view to raising economic efficiency, increasing further goods production in cooperatives, and improving daily the living conditions of cooperative members so that their lives are better than when they earned their living through private means.

The eighth issue is that the system of socialist trade must be consolidated in all respects and be expanded vigorously. We must have a concrete plan to consolidate extensively the state trading system and to switch explicitly to socialist business accounting. State trade, including domestic and foreign trade, must be carried out by buying raw materials and selling processed ones. Exports must be linked with imports. Wholesale and bulk purchases must be firmly understood while retail practices must be controlled. Efforts must be made to effectively circulate goods. Direct contracts must be signed between state production and collective production bases. The pricing policy adopted by the state and prices agreed upon by both sides must be implemented.

Along with consolidating state trade, we must broaden the trading cooperative network. Efforts must be made to set up trading cooperatives in all villages and to continue to broaden state-private joint ventures in trading, including domestic and foreign trading. Simultaneously, measures must be adopted to manage markets appropriately and to check the practices by which private traders take advantage of a situation to hoard goods, interfere, and create disturbances in markets.

The ninth issue is to strive to consolidate and normalize finances and the currency. To normalize the financial and currency system, efforts must be made to balance expenses and income, balance relations between finances and goods, and maintain appropriate rates of savings and expenditures. In addition, measures must be adopted to increase the efficient use of money for profits and to gradually stabilize the kip's value. To utilize the financial tool in accordance with requirements and to promote and expand efficiency in business production, it is necessary to adopt various significant measures and to firmly grasp the responsibility of the state budget and rights to financial mastery of various economic units, explicitly carrying out the division of the financial management levels on the basis of guaranteeing the unified guidance of the central level.

The 10th issue is the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries. We must raise clearly the efficiency of the utilization of assistance and economic cooperation with foreign countries, seeking the forms of cooperation with various fraternal countries, that conform with our economic conditions.

We are ready to broaden normal economic cooperation with various countries, first of all, trade relations with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia, on the basis of mutual benefits and respect for each other's independence and sovereignty.

The 11th issue concerns building and shaping a system of socialist laws. We will have to announce the enforcement of the Constitution and analyze and enforce some important regulations and decrees, particularly concerning state and economic management.

The 12th issue centers on educational, cultural, and public health development. Parallel with developing the ecnomy and improving the people's living conditions, we must develop education, culture, and public health positively. In the years to come we will continue to regard educational work as the central task in the ideological and cultural revolutions. We must draft an educational reform program for now until the year 2000, aimed at raising the level of education, linking educational work with the two strategic tasks and with various economic and social objectives. This program must proceed in the second 5-year plan.

Cultural, artistic, and literary work must serve the political line and the economic and social tasks laid down by our party, and be closely connected with the people, reflecting a pure and honest way of life, promoting new, progressive ideas while criticizing backward conservatism.

Public health, sports, and acrobatic work plays a very important role in protecting and improving the people's health and making them strong. From now to the year 2000, we must halt the spread of contagious diseases, such as malaria, dysentary, tuberculosis, and skin diseases. We must strive to ensure moderate success in fulfilling the expected, overall, and basic figures with regard to the people's health. [applause]

Comrades, those are the main tasks in the initial stage of the transitional period. The volume of these tasks is great and extremely complex. It is expected that we will be able to carry out the majority of the tasks by the end of this century and will complete them all by the beginning of the next century. An effective implementation of these tasks means that have gone through the initial stage of transitional period -- a stage which is most difficult in this period since we will have to build the essential primary factors for advancing to carry out the immense talks in the next stage of the transitional period. [applause]

Dear comrades, since our party's third congress, the world situation has grown complicated and undergone great changes. We must make correct assessments of the situation, see through the difficulties and advantages in order to draw up our party and state's foreign policy against this background.

At the present time, the world socialist system, with the Soviet Union as its mainstay, is expanding in all fields, constantly growing and carrying forward its role as strong bastion of world revolution and peace, a reliable support for the nations that are fighting for independence, freedom, and social progress. The 27th congress of the CPSU marked a milestone in the new stage of development of the land of the great Lenin; that is, the stage of vigorous development of the active creativeness of the masses aimed at speeding up the tempo of ecnomic development, all-round intensive production on the basis of technological and scientific advances, the readjustment of the social production structure, and the renovation of the management mechanism of the national economy, opening up great prospects for the future.

Almost all of the Eastern European socialist countries have gone through the period of transition completely and are striving to bring to perfection socialism in all fields.

The great endeavors in the fields of international relations, and the very important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are greatly encouraging and motivating thousands of millions of people on the earth to rise up for disarmament against nuclear war and for peace and security for all nations. [applause]

The national liberation movement has brought about the crumbling of colonialism. However, resorting to various means, imperialism has established and consolidated a most intricate system of neocolonialist exploitation in order to attach firmly many newly liberated countries to it. The contradictions between the imperialist countries and the newly liberated countries have grown increasingly acute. The wicked and intricate neocolonialist policy of exploitation together with the huge debts amounting to more than $1,000 billion owed by the developing countries are making the socioeconomic situation in these countries increasingly more difficult.

In face of a situation, the developing countries have no other way than stepping up their solidarity in order to fight resolutely against neocolonialism to safeguard their political independence, win back economic independence, and demand the establishment of a new international economic order. Many countries now try to get assistance from the socialist countries and strive to lead their nations along a noncapitalist and socialist-oriented path of development.

Within developed capitalist countries the ever more profound crisis has exacerbated the innate contradictions within the capitalist system itself; namely, the contradictions between labor and capital, those between the broad masses and the state monopoly capitalists, and especially the overt and covert contradictions among the three prinicpal centers of modern imperialism -- the United States, Western Europe, and Japan. While those contradictions are further weakening imperialism, the latter still has enormous material forces, and its warlike and reactionary nature has not changed in the least. [applause]

In face of the growth of revolution and peace forces, in particular the all-round growth of the world socialist system, imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is going out of its way to frantically counerattack the revolutionary movement and peace movement in the world. With their ambition to overlord the world, the U.S. imperialists are redoubling efforts to increase their actual strength in all fields, to put pressure on their allies, start an anticommunist crusade, and to fiercely beat back the national liberation movements and the newly liberated countries, triggering off conflicts in numerous regions of the world. At the same time, they feverishly indulge in the nuclear arms race, including the nuclear arms race in space.

Never has humanity been so seriously threatened by the danger of nuclear extermination as it is at present. Yet, never have the possibilities to safeguard peace and security of nations been greater than they are now. The struggle of nations to secure peace and to carry out peaceful coexistence with countries of different sociopolitical systems assumes an especially important significance. The present peace movement, which is a spearhead of the attack on warlike imperialism, has reached an unprecendentedly high level.

In the Asia-Pacific region, there have been protracted and fierce wars over the past 40 years. The struggle between the revolution and the counterrevolution is developing fiercely, thus leading to great, profound changes. The various revolutionary and peace forces have grown and become strong continuously. The supreme war efforts of the imperialists and the international reactionaries have been defeated. Yet, they continue to have great military and economic potentials. However, their capability to wage a large-scale war has been limited. Asia and the Pacific continue to be a center of the acute struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces. At the same time, the relations among the countries of different social systems regulate the overall trend; competing with each other amid peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries have advanced peace proposals, in particular the all-round Soviet peace proposal declared by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986, which have vigorously encouraged the evolution of the struggle movement to turn the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

In the face of this strategically significant change, the U.S. imperialists have expedited the application of the Asia-Pacific doctrine, striving to consolidate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, strengthening relations with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and simultaneously putting pressure on and cajoling China. All this is aimed at securing and defending their own interests and opposing the socialist countries and the revolutionary movements. Toward the three Indochinese countries, the imperialist and expansionist forces have not yet abandoned their hostile policy. They have continued to implement the strategy of a multifaceted war of destruction, coordinating the application of external military pressure with acts of peaceful transition, hoping to create an internal rebellion to weaken our three countries and make them yield to their demands. Nevertheless, all of their schemes and tactics will certainly be defeated. At no other time have the three fraternal nations of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia been so closely united or cooperated as well with one another in all respects as today. The strength of militant solidarity of the three fraternal Indochinese countries with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and friendly countries has been continually consolidated and strengthened. [applause]

In the last 15 years of this century, the class struggle throughout the world will continue in a fierce, complicated, and sharp manner. Nevertheless, it is certain that this struggle will lead to a profound change in favor of the revolution and peace. Even though the imperialists and reactionary forces have tried their utmost to block the wheels of history, it is certain that the evolution of history will continue to advance forward unceasingly in accordance with the trend of the era -- the era of bypassing capitalism toward socialism on a worldwide scale. [applause]

Beloved comrades, the orientations and tasks of social and economic development in the years to come are the factor defining our foreign policy, the objectives of which are to create favorable conditions for us to carry out effectively the two strategic tasks and, at the same time, to fulfill our lofty internationalist obligations. We reconfirm that the incessant strengthening and consolidation of our militant solidarity and the broadening of our all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal countries in the socialist community is the consistent foreign policy of our party and state and a decisive factor for the victory of our people in the immediate and long-term revolution. [applause]

The lessons from the history of the struggles of the Lao, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in the past several decades as well as the revolutionary activities of the three countries in the past 8 years have all proved that the militant solidarity, special relations, and all-round cooperation among the three countries are a crucial component of the destiny of each country, a law for the development of the revolutions in the three countries, and a necessary condition for them to fulfill together the historical obligation to defend securely the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia. Under the beacon of the summit meeting of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia -- held in Vientiane in February 1983, the broadening of the all-round cooperation among the three countries in all services and localities in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and the close coordination in conducting foreign affairs are a pattern enriching the special relations among our three countries. This cooperation and coordination have served to increase our mutual understanding, trust, and assistance; to augment the revolutionary cause in each country; and to increase the high-level political unification among the three parties and countries.

In the years to come, our duty is to strengthen further the militant solidarity and to broaden the all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Cambodia to develop it in depth, making it more effective and of a higher quality. Doing so will create a consolidated strength to score victories for the cause of defending the country and building socialism in each country and will enable the three Indochinese countries to enhance further their active roles toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world. [applause]

From this solemn podium, we would like to hail wholeheartedly the great achievements scored by the fraternal Vietnamese workers and people in building socialism and defending their beloved country. We wish the forthcoming sixth congress of the majestic and honorable CPV glorious success. [applause]

We wholeheartedly hail the great achievements scored by the fraternal Cambodian workers and people in rebuilding their country and safeguarding and enhancing the revolutionary fruits they have gained. We wish the Cambodian comrades greater successes in fulfilling the tasks outlined by the Fifth KPRP Congress. [applause]

We have always deeply realized that the Soviet Union is our strategic ally and reliable prop. Our coherent relationship with the Soviet Union remains the principle of party and state foreign strategy at all times. In particular, in the past more than 10 years, no victory of the revolution in our country can be separated from the sympathy, support, effective assistance, and spirit of comradeship of the party, state, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. [applause]

The exchange of visits and views between the top party and state leaders and between the mass organizations in the two countries and the broadening of cooperation and relations in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technical fields and several other spheres of work clearly show the high-level solidarity and unification between the two parties and the close relations between the two countries. As for our side, we will study and apply the effective lessons we have learned from the Soviet Union and will make more effective and better use of their great assistance.

Once again, our party voices complete support to the tireless efforts, principled stand, and important initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, aimed at ending the arms race and eliminating the holocaust of a nuclear war and at obtaining peace and security for all nations as has been clearly displayed in the extension of the unilateral moratorium on the nuclear tests on three occasions and in the correct stand of the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik summit meeting. [applause]

We are elated to see that our relations with the fraternal socialist countries are developing greatly day after day. We wholeheartedly hail the successes of the congresses convened by the fraternal parties in the socialist community to draw rich and effective lessons from socialist construction. With a sense of self-reliance and self-building, we have tried to exploit the potentials of our country and our own strength and to further enhance the value of the assistance from the fraternal countries in the cause of national defense and socialist construction of our people. [applause]

Our party will try its utmost to contribute to strengthening the solidarity and unification of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [applause]

We have strengthened our relations of friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries, especially India, which has made great contributions to the Nonaligned Movement. We wholeheartedly hail the victory of the eighth nonaligned summit, which unanimously reiterated the correct objectives and principles of the movement, that is, to unite in the struggle against imperialists, first of all the U.S. imperialists, the international reactionaries, colonialism and neocolonialism, and the arms race; and for peace and international security; development; and a just and correct international economic order. [applause]

We strongly support the just struggle of the Korean people aimed at peacefully reuniting their country without external interference.

We stand by the Afghan people in the struggle to safeguard the fruits of the April revolution and against the undeclared war waged by the imperialists and reactionaries.

We strongly support the struggles of the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and in Latin American against the U.S. imperialists' policy of interference and aggression and neocolonialism, resolutely condemn the United States for waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua and for launching suppression drives against the liberation movement in El Salvador, resolutely denounce the U.S. military attacks against Libya, and solemnly oppose the provocative act of the Thatcher government against Syria.

We completely support the just cause of the Palestinian people and the peoples in other Arab countries against the Israeli Zionists -- lackeys of the U.S. imperialists. We stand on the side of the black people in South Africa, the Namibian people, and the people in the frontline states in southern Africa in opposing the policy of suppression, terrorism, interference, and aggression pursued by the Pretoria apartheid regime. [applause]

We resolutely support the struggles of the workers and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries for peace, democracy, the right to survival, and social progress.

Having passed through the hardships in the sacrificial struggle against the imperialist aggressors for several decades, our people at present have a strong desire to live in peace and to build our own country. Therefore, our party and state regard the task of fighting to safeguard peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world as an important duty of our entire party and people. We regard the improvement of the relations between the USSR and China, the normalization of the relations beteen Vietnam and China, and the establishment of relations acceptable to both sides between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and other measures advanced by the Soviet Union as actions that will certainly make significant contributions to peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

We will do our utmost together with the SRV and the PRK to speed up the negotiation between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN. We are ready to cooperate with the ASEAN and other countries in this region to turn it into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

The LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand are neighboring countries sharing a 1,600-km common border. The peoples in the two countries have maintained fraternal relations since ancient times. The peoples in the two countries have strong aspirations to coexist peacefully with mutual friendship. Due to the cunning and (?notorious) policy pursued by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in colluding with the imperialists and international reactionaries, a conflict between the two countries has developed, thus destroying the traditional friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples. Nevertheless, all acts running counter to the just aspirations of the two peoples have been smashed and will certainly be totally defeated. We resolutely oppose the expansionist policy pursued by the Thai ultrarightist reactionary clique and those elements in using Thai territory as a springboard for undermining the peaceful national construction tasks in our country. The LPDR has displayed its correct stand and good intentions on several occasions, hoping at all times to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries on the basis of the two Lao-Thai joint communiques signed in January and April 1979. We think that all problems in the relations between the two countries [Laos and Thailand] can be resolved and must be settled through negotiation on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. The Lao Government is prepared to do its utmost to create favorable conditions for strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two countries.

Toward China, we are sincere about maintaining friendship with the Chinese people. We consistently reiterate that we will never abandon our endeavor to maintain such friendship. China is a large country, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, and (?plays) a responsible role for peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world. We hope that the relations between our country and the PRC will return to normal on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; nonaggression; equality; mutual interest; and peaceful coexistence. This principle completely conforms to the interests of the peoples in the two countries and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and peace in the world.

As for our relations with the United States, we have expressed good intentions through actual deeds, especially in searching for the remains of the missing Americans. We demand that the United States cease all acts of interference in the internal affairs of our country to pave the way for the normalization of relations between the two countries and for the improvement of such relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We will continue to develop relations with all countries in the world regardless of the differences in our political and social systems on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit.

As a member of the fraternal socialist community and a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, we will try to do our utmost to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples in all countries for peace, international security, and friendship among the nations on this planet. [applause] [passage omitted]

Beloved comrades, pursuing the glorious cause of the past Indochinese Communist Party, founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the LPRP has protractedly and victoriously carried out the revolutionary struggle. In this process of evolution, our party has been tested and tempered and has continuously grown. The complete victory of the national-democratic revolution, as well as the great achievements in the cause of defending and building the new system, have been linked with our party's activities. Our nation is very proud of having the leading party which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and which has always wholeheartedly served the working class and the entire laboring people. Our party is also very proud of its members who have always surged forward in all movements and always associated closely with the people in concentrating their intelligence and energies on fulfilling the party's cause.

Nevertheless, amid the specific circumstances of an agriculturally backward country which is advancing directly to socialism, the contingent of our party members is limited in various fields. For example, the awareness on class characteristics, characteristics of taking the lead in struggle, and characteristics in many other fields, including the management field, still remains at a low level. They are still continuing to adhere to the practices of small producers. We must remember Ho Chi Minh's instruction, that all revolutionary parties which dissolved in the past were dissolved as a result of their acts of boasting of their abilities and placing themselves above others by failing to clearly understand what would weaken their strength and fearing to point out and accept their weak points. For us, we will never be broken up, because we dare to point to our weak points and to find ways to do away with those weaknesses.

At present, our party has become the ruling party and is bearing heavy responsibility, namely, leading our entire people to implement the various guidelines and tasks in the transition period -- from now until 2000 -- and the second 5-year plan. Therefore, it is ncessary for us to increase the party's leading role and enhance the use and efficiency of the leadership as well as the combat strength of the party to meet the requirements of this great responsibility. In the immediate future, the tasks to be fulfilled in building the party are to perfect the guidance and management of organizations, strengthen the combat forces of grass-roots organizations, transform the cadres' work, promote and expand the leading and model roles of party members, improve working procedures, strictly maintain the various organizational principles and life-style in the party, and vigorously step up the ideological and theoretical work with a view to grasping new consciousness and imagination in order to successfully fulfill the heavy, but honorable and glorious historic cause of our party in the new stage of revolution.

Comrades, the perfection of the guidance and management organizations will be carried out not only in the sphere of the party organizations, but also in the sphere of the state and mass organizations. This is because the stronger the state and mass organizations become, the stronger the party organizations become as well. Under the party's leadership, our state maintains the obligations of turning the party's line and policies into laws. It also maintains obligations in managing the economic and social activities in conformity with the said laws. Regarding the perfection of the various state organizations, first and foremost, we must perfect the people's councils at various levels and turn them into supreme state organizations at each level. Members of the people's councils must implement their rights and duties to daily translate into reality and increase the efficiency of the councils' activities.

We must attach importance to the consolidation and promotion of the capabilities of the administrative apparatuses at all levels, from the Council of Ministers down to the local administrations, in particular at the district and the grass-roots levels.

We must reorganize the apparatuses in accordance with the requirements and feasibilities of the economic bases. We must not allow the apparatuses to be excessively expanded with too much manpower. Unnecessary intermediate levels must be reduced. The administrations at various levels must pay attention to the material and spiritual life of the people while seeking information about and finding ways to settle the disagreements and just aspirations of the people. They must also pay attention to listening to the people's views and resolutely doing away with the bureaucratic practices of abusing authority and acts of violating the people's democratic rights.

Comrades, the revitalization of the mass organizations is extremely important in gathering, educating, and mobilizing the masses to implement actively the resolutions of the congress.

Trade unions at all levels must change the forms and methods of their activities in gathering, educating, and mobilizing workers and state employees to raise their political and cultural level and their living standard and to encourage them to implement discipline more strictly, broaden competition, actively contribute to building new managment mechanisms, and participate in exercising the right to mastery of production by business enterprises of grass-roots units. Attention must be paid to taking care of the just interests of workers and state employees. Trade unions must stay close to the masses and actively contribute to gradually improving their material and moral life.

At present, a great number of farmers in our country have joined organizations to carry out a collective livelihood. We must clearly realize that such collective labor units are not only economic organizations but political ones as well. Therefore, we must strive to consolidate and develop the value of these organizations in gathering and educating farmers; raising the degree of their [political] awareness; enhancing their patriotism; love for socialism, and tradition of hard work, unity, and sense of mutual assistance, and to encourage them to implement enthusiastically the policies of the party and state.

As the reserve force and effective right hand of the party, youth unions are entrusted with the important task of educating youths to be patriotic and socialist-minded; to develop a sense of diligence, gallantry, persistence, and responsibility; and to follow a pure, simple, but happy life-style. Youth union committees must pay attention to consolidating and broadening their (?movements) through the 3-unity and 4-offensive campaign and studying and adopting the methods of activities that are resourceful and conform to the special psychological and physiological characteristcs of youths. The youth union committees at all levels must pay attention to selecting and proposing outstanding youths who have passed through numerous trials and training movements to the party to be considered for party membership.

Women's unions are charged with educating, training, building, and taking care of women cadres. The movements to mobilize, organize, and unite women of all strata have served to further enhance the fine tradition of Lao women and to change their attitude of low self-esteem and unreliability and their characteristics of lacking initiative and enthusiasm; thereby encouraging them to participate actively in numerous campaigns, including building families with a new culture and in managing the economy and society with the 3-good and 2-task slogan, thus contributing to the common cause of our nation.

We must attach special importance to promoting and developing the role of the Lao Front for National Construction in gathering, uniting, and mobilizing the people of all tribes and strata in our society and clergymen of all religions to preserve harmony among the people of various tribes, encouraging them to enhance further the tradition of partriotism, implement effectively the line and policies of the party and state, smash all the enemies' schemes of creating rifts, and contribute to defending the country and building socialism.

We must pay attention to more efficiently guiding socialist emulation campaigns by regarding them as the most effective measure in mobilizing the masses, cadres, workers, and state employees to work with a higher sense of enthusiasm and responsibility.

Comrades, the building and perfecting of state and party organizations and mass organizations cannot be separated from cadre work and the enhancement of the exemplary vanguard role of party members. To renovate leadership and management, for example economic management, we must renovate cadre work in a fundamental manner, ranging from their viewpoints to the mechanisms for selecting, perfecting, and placing cadres.

First of all, we must renovate the viewpoints of those cadres in charge of cadre and organizational work. Each period of revolution calls for cadres to have qualifications and capabilities which are sutiable for that period. The qualifications and capabilities of cadres are closely related and support each other and must be clearly shown in the results of work. We must correctly select and place cadres, put old and new cadres together to fulfill immediate tasks and to ensure continuity in the forming of the contingent of cadre ranks to meet long-term requirements.

As for old cadres, on the one hand, we must perfect and raise the level of their knowledge, capabilities, and the degree of their awareness in new things so that they can develop new initiatives and new work methods. On the other hand, we must help them to continue to train and perfect themselves and to maintain their revolutionary qualifications so that they can carry out their duties and further enhance their role as a nucleus in opposing complacency over past merits and claiming rewards.

At present, female and ethnic cadres occupy a fairly low percentage of positions in leading organizations at all levels and in various branches of work. That is why we must pay attention to simultaneously training and perfecting cadres and applying suitable cadre criteria to the actual circumstances in employing female cadres and those of small ethnic groups.

Another important content of the renovation of cadre work is the creation of a plan to redefine, rebuild, reeducate, and retrain cadres to conform to new management mechanisms and to arm them with new economic initiative and new knowledge to enable them to shoulder leadership and management work. Cadre management work must be modified and improved in order to regulate it rapidly. The classification of levels of cadre management must be more appropriately readjusted. The placing of cadres in positions must be decided by the party and leading committees of organizations after asking for the views of executive committees of mass organizations, party cell committees, and grass-roots party committees coupled with the assessment and evaluation of groups engaged in organizational work.

Comrades, at present, the number of party members has increased at a considerably rapid pace and has made a certain amount of progress. Most party members still maintain the true nature and qualifications -- a sense of revolutionary perseverance and a sense of organizational and disciplinary awareness -- and lead a righteous, simple, and wholesome life. Nevertheless, in many localities, the average age of party members is high while the level of their ideological, political, cultural, technical, and academic knowledge remains low. A considerable number of party members have lost their qualifications. Moreover, a number of them have even been alienated and their nature changed.

To halt any phenomena of discouragement which may occur within the party and to raise the quality of party members, we must implement the following three measures simultaneously: Perfect party members through actual work, study, criticism and self-criticism, and party life; admit new party members; and, at the same time, purge from party ranks those members who are not completely qualifed.

To hold aloft the effectiveness of the party leadership, we must create a new work pattern within the entire party. This new work pattern is characterized by the nature that theory must go hand in hand with behavior, words, and deeds. Once one utters words, one must act with a high sense of responsibility and with ultimate objectives, completely fulfilling whatever work one chooses with concrete achievements.

The party urgently urges all party organizations, party cadres, and members to develop a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, to dare to think and speak up and to speak the truth, to dare to take action and responsibility, to fight against deviations in ideology and deeds, to be skillful in carrying out their work, to do away with and rectify the posture of indifference, being in the defensive position, lacking a sense of responsibility, depending on others, covering one's own weak points, putting the blame on others, being lazy in thinking and studying, being discouraged by hardships, taking whatever is available, and working with no specific aims.

Party cadres and members must respect and enhance the right to mastery and the intiatives of the people; know how to deal with people and to encourage them to contribute views to the work of the country, localities, and units; pay close attention to the living conditions of the masses; educate, train, and mobilize the masses to fulfill their obligations to the country; encourage the masses to contribute views to party building; and criticize the posture of those who are alienated from and set a poor example for the masses. A considerable number of cases of employing excessive power of bureaucratism and authoritarianism have emerged among the ranks of party cadres and members. Such incidents are the most depraved phenomena to be found amongst a party holding power, and can cause the loss or erosion of the qualifications of party members.

In implementing the principle of group leadership, any attempt to disassociate oneself from the group must be resisted. We must pay special attention to improving messenger work; messenger work must be timely, clear, and complete so as to use this to serve the work of controlling the situation both at home and abroad.

The renovation of a new style of work must also encompass inspection work.

Inspection work must be executed from the higher down to the lower levels and vice versa. The party and adminstrative committees at all levels and comrades in charge of each service, department, and unit must carry out inspection work by themselves and organize the masses and the lower levels to contribute views to the work of party and state organizations and of higher levels. This is extremely necessary and importaant. The creation of a new work pattern is aimed at strictly safeguarding the principle of democratic centralism in carrying out party life and genuinely enhancing democracy and, at the same time, ensuring the right of centralized leadership.

Every party organization and each party member must speak and act in accordance with the party's resolutions. No party members are allowed to speak and act contrary to the party's resolutions. No lower levels are allowed to refrain from implementing the instructions and resolutions of the higher levels or to implement them in a superficial manner. At the same time, the broadening of democracy must be ensured to enhance the intiatives of the entire party and to attain unification within the party.

The party organizations from the party center down to party cells must carry out criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis. No party member or party organization at any level is permitted to stand outside the criticism and self-criticism circles. Every party organization and party member has the right to express viewpoints and to criticize other party organizations and party members no matter which higher levels those party organizations and party members are attached. To allow criticism and self-criticism work to be carried out smoothly, key cadres must first act as models.

In the (?internal) struggle, we must heighten a sense of vigilance and a sense of defending the party and safeguarding the unity within the party, for example among the leadership organizations, as if safeguarding the pupils of one's own eyes.

Comrades, to safeguard and increase the role of party leadership, we must pay special attention to ideological and theoretical work. We must modify our initiatives and imagination. At present, our heavy task in ideological work is to grasp firmly the ideological status of party cadres and members and of our peoples, to adopt a plan on ideological work for the immediate and long-term future, to modify and raise the quality and effectiveness of ideological work to make everyone understand clearly the reality of the economic and social situation in our country so that he will develop a sense of awareness to participate actively in fulfilling the orientation and tasks outlined at the fourth party congress with a view to effecting changes and bring about progress to that reality.

Ideological work must contribute to building a method of researching and creating new imaginations, such as economic imagination, so as to bring new changes to cadres, the building and placing of cadres, the style of work, and organizations. The acceptance of new imaginations and knowledge must be consolidated and elevated by reviewing the revolutionary behavior in our country, especially in carrying out economic activities which economic imaginations can create.

The ideological work in the immediate future is to resolutely oppose all negative manifestations -- greed, bribery, bureaucratism, autocratism, disrespect for organization and discipline, laziness, privatism, selfishness, narrowminded nationalism, localism, factionism, hoarding of goods, superstitions, and so forth. This is an evolution of the struggle between the new and the old, between the progressive and the backward, which is developing within the party, state apparatuses, mass organizations, within the people themselves, within each level and branch of work and within each individual.

More than ever before, we should be fully aware of the complexity and acuteness of the ideological struggle throughout the world and be aware of the cruel schemes of the enemies who are making daily and hourly attacks on us by way of psychological warfare with a huge propaganda machine armed with sophisticated equipment and artful tricks in order to poison the minds of our cadres and people, especially the younger generation, vilify socialism, distort the party's line and policies, sow divisions among the multiethnic people, propagate capitalist ideology, advertise a decadent way of life, and so forth.

We must bear in mind that there is no peaceful coexistence in the realm of ideology. Any ambiguity and lack of vigilance in this area will lead to serious consequences. We must renovate the apparatuses and strengthen material and technical bases for the organizations in charge of this front. We must build a contingent of cadres who know how to carry out ideological work, strengthen the press, radio broadcasting, television, and other mass media, since they are the party's sharp tools on the ideological front.

In order to provide answers to the questions raised in social life, our party must pay special attention to theoretical work. Lenin said: You cannot be a leader in ideology without doing theoretical work and, likewise, you cannot be a leader in ideology without directing this work to the aspirations of the cause and without propagating the successes of such a theory. All party and state organizations and branches of work at various levels have the duty of carrying out theoretical work in accordance with their respective capabilities. As for the various organizations in charge of research and theoretical work, they must know how to coordinate teaching with research and vice versa so as to be able to effectively carry out the propaganda work and other sciences while doing research to make clear the theoretical and practical basis of the party's resolutions.

Like ideological work, theoretical work must never be divorced from the needs of the social life. Dogmatism and bookish learning must be studiously avoided.

Dear comrades, the Political Report of the party Central Committee I have just presented has encompassed all important issues of our country. It has been subjected to broad discussions in party organizations at all levels, from the center to the grass-roots level, and among various mass organizations. The enthusiastic atmosphere of the discussions held during political meetings and rich opinions contributed by many collective organizations and individuals to the preparation for this Draft Political Report clearly manifest the revolutionary enthusiasm of the entire party membership and our people and their sense of responsibility toward the causes of the party and the future of the country.

The report has gone through painstaking preparations in several meetings of the party Central Committee. The opinions contributed by the different levels, branches, collectives, and individuals have all been studied carefully, with a view to making the Political Report really a product of collective wisdom, thus reflecting the party's ideal and the people's aspirations. In the process of preparing the Political Report, we have also sought for and taken into consideration the opinions of some fraternal parties, including helpful contributions from many well-known scientists.

The pivotal idea running through the Political Report lies in the efforts to combine Marxism-Leninism with the practice of building socialism in our country, to combine scientific characteristics with revolutionary characteristics, the ideological with the realistic, and the general with the particular.

I propose that comrade delegates make further contributions to the content of this Political Report, with a view to making it a historical document which will guide all our party's activities in the coming years, and which will bear evidence of the unanimity of views of the congress on the major problems of the party and our people. Thank you. [applause]

CPV DELEGATION MEETS KAYSONE, DEPARTS FOR HOME

BK170150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] After attending the Fourth LPRP Congress, the CPV delegation led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left Vientiane for home on the morning of 16 November by a special plane.

On hand to see Comrade Pham Van Dong and his delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the LPDR, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality; Comrade Saman Vi-gnaket, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

Prior to his departure for home, on the morning of 16 November Comrade Pham Van Dong and his delegation took leave of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Lao party and state leaders. Comrade Pham Van Dong once again wholeheartedly hailed the glorious success of the Fourth LPRP Congress and wished the Lao people success in carrying out the resolutions of the congress and new, greater achievements in the cause of defending and building the country. He expressed the hope that the militant solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia will develop splendidly and advance in depth with new quality.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed thanks to Comrade Pham Van Dong and the CPV delegation for attending the Fourth LPRP Congress. He wished Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Pham Van Dong, and other Vietnamese party and state leaders good health. He emphasized implementing the resolutions of the party congress, saying the entire party, Army, and people of Laos will do their best to build and strengthen the relations of militant solidarity, special friendship, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia so that they will blossom with each passing day. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan wished the Vietnamese people new, greater success in their revolutionary cause. He hoped that the forthcoming Sixth CPV Congress will be gloriously successful.

KPRP Delegation Departs

BK171447 Vientiane KPL in English 1001 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, president of the State Council of the PRK and head of the KPRP delegation, left here yesterday on a special plane after attending the fourth congress of the LPRP.

The KPRP delegation was seen off at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR; Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee of Vientiane capital; Maichantan Sengmani, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and head of the party and state Control Committee; and Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to the Lao PDR, was also on hand.

Heng Samrin, before his departure, met with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Lao party and state leaders, and welcomed the success of the fourth party congress. General Secretary Heng Samrin congratulated K. Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary. K. Phomvihan expressed thanks to the KPRP delegation for its participation in the fourth party congress, which, he said, reflected the Kampuchean party and state's concern for the Lao revolution and the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the Lao and Kampuchean parties, governments, and peoples.

The sides also discussed other issues regarding the consolidation of the special alliance between Laos and Kampuchea and among Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam.

CPSU Delegation Departs

BK171345 Vientiane KPL in English 1005 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- The CPSU delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU CC, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left here on November 16 for Moscow by special plane after attending the fourth congress of the LPRP.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee, acting-president of the Republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Politburo, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and secretary of Vientiane capital's party committee; Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC and ambassador of the Lao PDR to the USSR; and Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to Laos.

Before its departure, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders.

Once again, Geydar Aliyev expressed his warm congratulations over the great success of the fourth congress of the LPRP.

For his part, K. Phomvihan asked the delegation [illegible] convey his thanks to M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, for the message of greetings on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP CC.

They both expressed their wish for further development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

TRUONG CHINH REPORTS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON CEMA

BK180300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Communique of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau on the results of the meeting of general secretaries and first secretaries of socialist countries, members of CEMA, and the meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Gorbachev]

[Text] On 17 November, the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau held a meeting to hear reports by General Secretary Truong Chinh on the meeting of the party leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA] held in Moscow on November 10-11 and on his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on November 12.

The Political Bureau completely agreed with Truong Chinh's activities at these meetings.

The Political Bureau was very satisfied with the results of the exchange of views between the leaders of the fraternal parties aimed at heightening their cooperation in all fields, particularly the economic field, stressing the progress of the fraternal countries and serving the cause of peace and security in the world. The Political Bureau acclaimed the proposals made by Mikhail Gorbachev at the meeting, and approved by the leaders of fraternal parties, aimed at perfecting and renovating the structure, mechanism and forms of cooperation between the CEMA member countries to make them more dynamic and effective in accordance with the new stage of development, first of all in the economic field, in order to step up scientific and technical progress. It also hailed the idea put forth at the meeting on the need to work out a program to raise the efficiency of CEMA's cooperation with and assistance to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia in conformity with the characteristics of each country.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated the unanimity of views between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on their internal and external policies. It warmly welcomed the consistent stance of the Soviet Union affirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Truong Chinh to strengthen support for and assistance to Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea in the building and defense of each country.

The Political Bureau believed that the great results of the meeting between the party leaders of the CEMA member countries as well as the meeting between Truong Chinh and Mikhail Gorbachev are a new step of development in the relations between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries, strongly encouraging the entire Vietnamese party and people who are actively preparing for the sixth party congress aimed at vigorously advancing the country along the road of building socialism and contributing to the cause of peace and social progress in Asia and the rest of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAO PARTY CONGRESS

Pham Van Dong Activities

BK170414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 15 November, Comrade Pham Van Dong and our party delegation visited our embassy and representatives of our experts in Vientiane. With elation, Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and many of our embassy cadres and experts received and greeted Comrade Pham Van Dong, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, and other members of the delegation.

That morning, Comrade Pham Van Dong also received and had talks with cadres and representatives of the Vietnamese Residents Association in Vientiane. He cordially inquired about the health and life of our compatriots in Vientiane and urged them to constantly develop their patriotism; love, unite with, and help each other; maintain solidarity with the fraternal Lao people; and implement scrupulously the lines and policies of our party and state as well as of the Lao party and state.

Comrade Pham Van Dong also urged our compatriots in Vientiane to switch to production step-by-step; to care for the education of their children, so that they will be imbued with patriotism and a love for socialism and become good workers; engage in practical activities to help build and defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and the fraternal country of Laos; and strengthen the special solidarity and great friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Factories

BK170521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 November Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of our party Central Committee Political Bureau, visited many economic and cultural establishments in the capital of Vientiane -- including a number of factories built with the cooperation of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City such as the sodium and carbon dioxide plant, bicycle tube and tire factory, paper mill, plastic factory, and machine tool plant -- and the That Luang Fair and Pha Keo Temple.

He was accompanied by Comrade Khamphet Phengmuant, first vice chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission and vice chairman of the Laos-Vietnam Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; and Comrade Khambeng, director of the Vientiane Industry and Handicrafts Service.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS STUDENTS' UNION

OW172100 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended greetings to the International Union of Students (IUS) on its 40th anniversary (Nov. 17).

The message says:

"Over the past four decades, with its great efforts, dynamism and creativeness in implementing its noble tasks, the IUS has made great contributions to the common struggle of all nations for world peace, security, for national independence, people's life, democracy and social progress and for other interests of students."

It notes that the union's role and prestige have unceasingly been raised among students and people in the world. The strong growth of the union throughout the five continents is a lively reality, the message stresses.

It expresses firm conviction that "developing its glorious tradition, the IUS will continue to rally and mobilize students in all countries to actively struggle to defend peace, prevent the arms race and push back the danger of a nuclear war, for the existence of all nations and of every human being on our planet".

"On this occasion, I sincerely thank the IUS, the movement of progressive and democratic students in the world for their warm support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. May the IUS continue to obtain new, greater successes in its glorious cause," the message concludes.

TRUONG CHINH CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA'S FAVA

OW172108 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Party General Secretary Truong Chinh has extended greetings to Athos Fava on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina.

The message wished the Argentinian party leader new success in his noble mission, and the relations between the parties and peoples of Argentina and Vietnam further consolidation and development.

HOANG TUNG ATTENDS CPV SYMPOSIUM ON AGRICULTURE

BK151515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] As instructed by the party Central Committee Secretariat, the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department -- acting in coordination with the Science and Education Department, the Proselytizing Department, the Agriculture Department, and the Ministry of Agriculture -- has held a symposium to contribute opinions to the draft political report on the subject of agriculture truly being a primary front.

The symposium heard 15 reports by scientists of the agricultural, forestry, marine products, water conservation, and other sectors; and proposed to the party Central Committee and the sixth national party congress specific and realistic measures concerning the production structure, investment portfolio, transformation of the production relations, the mechanism of economic management, scientific-technological spearheads, and the organization and guidance of the various sectors and echelons, which are aimed at successfully carrying out the orientations for developing production and considering agriculture as the primary front. The scientists enthusiastically and frankly expressed their profound opinions and pledged to do their best to promote agricultural development in order to contribute toward resolving the pressing issues facing the country at present.

The symposium was held 12-13 November 1986. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the symposium.

EXPERTS ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

OW170751 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 17 -- Many Vietnamese experts in higher and vocational secondary education, healthcare, agriculture, water conservancy, construction, fishery, mother and child care, are working in a number of developing countries.

In Angola, where food crops are often ravaged by sparrows, Vietnamese experts have created two strains -- AC1 and AV2 -- which mature while sparrows are laying eggs in the mountains. These varieties yield four or five times more grains than the local rice. This innovation has helped save the crops and keep the ecological balance.

Speaking of Vietnamese education experts at the Lubango Teachers' Institute, an Angolan colleague said: "Our Vietnamese friends have brought us not only their scientific knowledge but also their revolutionary sentiments".

The "green belt" including vegetables potatoes, millet, sorghum, maize and soyabeans built by Vietnamese exports in Maputo, Mozambique's capital, has deeply impressed the Mozambican people.

The Mozambicans' daily meals consist not only of maize and potatoes but also grains and other starch foods-products of Vietnam-Mozambique friendship.

The professional skill of Vietnamese experts working in Algeria are highly appreciated by their Japanese, French and Italian colleagues.

Vietnamese education experts at 80 schools and colleges in many countries have trained 15,000 foreign college students in both social and natural sciences.

An African friend said: "In Africa, no foreign professors, except Vietnamese teachers, have ever spent their Sundays and holidays giving additional lectures to their weaker students. This is very strange to us".

The Madagascan president on many occasions said: "The presence of Vietnamese education experts in Madagascar in the past years has helped change for the better the personality of our intellectuals".

Vietnamese medical workers working in 50 hospitals have treated and cured two million patients of many African countries in remote forests and deserts where no other foreign experts have ever set foot on. Vietnamese medical workers have made a good show in a wide range of treatment: hepatectomy (liver surgery), stomach excision, orthopedic surgery, sterilization acupuncture, etc.

Vietnamese engineers are supervising work at a major irrigation project designed by Americans and built by 2,000 Yugoslav workers in a friendly country.

ARREST OF SUSPECTS IN OLALIA MURDER EXPECTED

HK180203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Authorities expect the arrest shortly of three suspects in the murder of Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May 1st Movement] leader Rolando Olalia and his driver Leonor Alay-ay. This followed the announcement yesterday [17 November] by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales that two more suspects have been identified in addition to the first one whose identity was established the other day. For more details, here is Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] Task Force Olalia, which was created by President Aquino last Friday, released yesterday an update of the latest developments on the Olalia murder case. Cartographers of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI], which is the lead agency of the task force, has prepared sketches of three persons who are being sought to shed light on the case. Two of these were reportedly seen with the group that placed the Olalia residence under surveillance for three days before the militant labor leader was reported missing. The third man had gone to the KMU headquarters in Bustillos, Sampaloc, Manila, and had asked where Olalia was. One of the sketches was released Sunday and the other two have been made available to the media. Operatives of Task Force Olalia received from police informers the names of two persons who were said to be with the surveillance team. They will be properly identified by witnesses as soon as they are taken into custody. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In announcing the information on the suspects, Minister Gonzales cautioned against accusing anybody for the Olalia murder. He said that would be too unfair since there is still no evidence linking anybody with the crime. All that the authorities have, according to Gonzales, is information on the crime but no evidence that could support any accusation against anybody.

Reactions to Murder Cited

HK171451 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Nov 86 p 14

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Olalia's murder elicited reactions from various sectors.

"The leadership and the entire membership of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) condemn in the most vehement terms the brutal murder of Atty. Rolando Olalia, chairman of the KMU [Kilusang May Uno -- 1 May Movement], of the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC), and of the Partido ng Bayan. His death is a blow to the rising anti-imperialist and democratic movement led by the militant ranks of the Filipino working class," PKP secretary general Felicisimo C. Macapagal said.

The National Ecumenical Forum for Church Response said: "Ka [Comrade] Lando Olalia's blood has been spilled on our hungry land! Enemies of the Filipino people, of the Filipino nation have killed him, and in a manner only depraved minds could have possibly conceived and acted out. They did not even spare the life of an ordinary unknown worker, Ka Leonor Alay-ay. Truly this savage double murder is symbolic of the tens of thousands of other murders carried out against the poor and those who have opted to stand and struggle with them for justice."

The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan yesterday appealed for calm and somber reflection in the wake of what it described as "the heinous and despicable" murder of Kilusang Mayo Uno president and Partido ng Bayan chairman Rolando Olalia.

Former Senator Arturo Tolentino, KBL titular head, said the killing of Olalia was "unconscionable" as it could have been perpetrated "only by those who have no moral compunctions and faith in the validity of our democratic ideals."

The League of Filipino Students (LFS) condemns in the strongest possible terms the most brutal murder of Olalia.

"We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the brutal slaying of Lando Olalia and his driver. The perpetrators of this heinous crime must be apprehended and punished at the soonest possible time. The government must act swiftly to determine the persons responsible for this dastardly act," the Lakas ng Manggagawa said.

Labor leader Ernesto F. Herrera condemned the murder of another labor leader, KMU president Rolando Olalia. Herrera's statement reads:

"The murder of Lando shocked me, it was an unconscionable brutal, godless act to snuff out his life and that of his driver and in a manner inconceivable in a society that is civilized and godly as it claims.

"We, the national peace builders movement [NPBM] are shocked by the brutal murder of Rolando Olalia and his driver. After a brief disappearance, their bodies were found by the roadside, Ka Lando's mouth stuffed with newspapers, his torso marked by knife wounds and gunshot, the light in his eyes shut out by bullets coming from the back of his head," the NPBM said.

Ramos Promises 'Justice'

HK180627 Hong Kong AFP in English 0602 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Tuesday promised the wife of slain left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia that he would do his best to find her husband's killers, as a strike called by Mr. Olalia's labor group appeared to have fizzled out in Manila.

"He promised us that he would do something to give justice for what they did to Lando (Mr. Olalia)," Feliciana Olalia said after a surprise visit from Gen. Ramos to her husband's wake at a chapel here. [passage omitted]

Government officials in Manila said Tuesday that the workers who went on strike Monday had returned to work Tuesday, and that all transport companies were operating normally. Gen. Ramos appealed for calm when the workers announced their strike during the weekend and gave assurances that law enforcement agencies were in control of public utilities.

Mrs. Olalia, who has supported government efforts to solve the killing, said "I believe that he (Gen. Ramos) is helping us." She said Gen. Ramos had promised to "get to the bottom of this" and that he was "open to any help that we could give him."

Only a few mourners were present when Gen. Ramos, who has been spared by the KMU of any complicity in the killing, arrived with a few security escorts. The general stayed for 20 minutes, Mrs. Olalia added.

LABOR MILITANTS VOW TO CONTINUE STRIKE

OW171137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 17 KYODO -- Militant union leaders said Monday afternoon that the one-day general stike they called to protest the kidnap-murders of leftist leader Roland Olalia and his driver will continue on Tuesday. "We consider our protest actions as having taken off on a good start," said Crispin Beltran, spokesman for the militant May First Movement (KMU) which issued the strike call. KMU claims a membership of same 650,000 throughout the Philippines.

He said there is "strong consensus" among leaders of unions affiliated with the KMU to "continue (the protests) for another day," adding that the strikes are expected to hold until Thursday when Olalia is scheduled to be buried.

Another KMU official said that 139 factories with 30,036 workers were "affected" by the strike while workers in about 138 other factories nationwide walked off their jobs. Beltran said they were "hopeful" that the "figure would double" on Tuesday and stressed that the strikes "will continue to snowball until meaningful resolution of our demands are met."

He admitted the strikes were "counterproductive" but said these were only "a small sacrifice" when compared to the effects of the destabilization efforts of "ultra-rightists" whom he said were out to grab power from the Aquino government. "We have no other alternative but to apply the medicine to save the patient," Beltran said.

He asked President Aquino to "be more decisive to save the country from these people who have evil and clandestine designs."

Meanwhile, some 2,000 workers marched to the presidential palace Monday morning to protest the killings and demanded the ouster of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

Strike Said 'Fizzled Out'

HK180225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A general strike called by the 500,000 members of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May 1st Movement] to protest the murder of its leader Rolando Olalia last week fizzled out instead of bringing Metro Manila to a halt. Police chief General Alfredo Lim said 30 percent of the city's buses were out of service because of the strike, but otherwise it had no real effect. Olalia supporters staged several protest rallies in Manila; one group, chanting slogans for the removal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who they blamed for the murder, marched to the presidential palace. KMU spokesmen said about 30,000 workers at 120 factories took part, far below the numbers they had predicted; but they added the strike was a good start and would continue until Olalia's burial on Thursday.

The failure of the KMU strike was attributed to the non-cooperation of the people who defied threats and continued normal activities. However, classes in all levels in Metro Manila and other provinces were suspended the whole day yesterday [17 November] in anticipation of the paralyzation of transport. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing announced that classes will resume today on all levels. The brunt of the general strike is expected to diminish further today as many [words indistince] transport industry said they will return to work today. One of them is the [word indistinct] group.

In the provincial situation in connection with the KMU strike, in Baguio City business operations remained normal yesterday despite the nationwide indignation strike declared by KMU labor groups to protest the Olalia murder. There was no sign that the [word indistinct] was affected by the KMU mass actions. Jeepneys plied their routes regularly, buses from and bound for Manila and other provinces came and went. In Pampanga buses and jeepneys plied their regular routes yesterday despite the announced nationwide KMU indignation strike. In Dagupan City, workers in Pangasinan are not participating in the strike.

Police Disperse Youth Protest

HK181302 Hong Kong AFP in English 1258 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 18 (AFP) -- Riot police fired their guns into the air Tuesday as they broke up a road barricade of youths protesting the murder of left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia, eyewitnesses said.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent on the scene said that successive reports were heard as squads of riot police aimed their guns into the air to break up a "human barricade" put up by about 50 students along Espana Avenue, a major artery in the Philippine capital. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

The youths ran towards sidestreets, leaving behind burning tires on the busy avenue which has been nearly devoid of traffic for about an hour. Earlier, the youths chanted "justice for Olalia" as they forced incoming vehicles to make a detour.

The left-wing May First Movement (KMU) labor alliance which Mr. Olalia headed launched a nationwide general strike Monday, but it was hardly felt in Manila. Mr. Olalia's body, and that of his driver, were found mutilated outside Manila Thursday. His associates have blamed right-wing elements, including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, for the murder.

AQUINO ISSUES NEW RULES ON ARMS IMPORTATION

HK171455 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Nov 86 p 13

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino issued new regulations Saturday on the importation of firearms and explosives.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mrs. Aquino has directed Bureau of Customs officials to implement a uniform procedure for the disposition of firearms, gun parts, ammunition, explosives and their ingredients.

Military purchases are exempted from the rules, it said.

Illegal possession of firearms is punishable by 20 years in prison.

Earlier, gunrunners and illegal arms factories were named by Japanese authorities as a prime source for Japan's underworld.

Authorities said Saturday nine Manila airport guards had been suspended pending investigation Friday on suspicion of involvement in a grenade blast aboard a Thai jetliner over Japan in which 62 people were injured.

A Japanese gangster has told Tokyo police that he received a hand grenade from a Manila airport guard and detonated it in a rear washroom aboard the Thai Airways flight Oct 26, causing the aircraft to lose cabin pressure and make an emergency landing in Osaka.

PAPER INTERVIEWS MNLF CHAIRMAN MISUARI

Part I

HK071517 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Jolo, Sulu -- Muslim rebel leader Nur Misuari has stuck to his original stand of self-determination for the Moro people and warned that groups close to President Aquino and her defense chief are trying to block efforts to achieve peace in the troubled South.

The bearded chieftain of the Moro National Liberation Front, which has spurned autonomy and strongly advocated secession for roughly five million Muslims in Mindanao, said his "people will never be satisfied" unless they are allowed to decide their "own destiny and fate."

"They will continue with their struggle (for self determination)," said Misuari in an exclusive interview over the weekend with MALAYA in nearby Maimbung town, stronghold of his heavily armed Muslim rebel forces.

Misuari just the same advocated formal peace talks with the Aquino government, saying the 14-year fratricidal war in the South which has claimed as many as 130,000 lives could yet be solved through a negotiated settlement.

After ending close to two months of consultation visits with Muslim leaders, Misuari last week wrote president Aquino asking for the formal talks between the MNLF and government truce panels to begin.

Misuari last September forged an agreement with President Aquino for a continued "cessation of hostilities" in the South between Muslim rebels and government troopers.

After the truce took hold, Misuari travelled throughout Mindanao with about a thousand bodyguards to get a Muslim consensus on the autonomy issue. Tension rose during his first attempt to visit Zamboanga City when the military barred him from coming ashore with about 2,000 fully armed bodyguards. Misuari a week later entered Zamboanga with a smaller contingent to wind up his consultation trips.

During the interview, Misuari insisted the Muslim South was never part of the Philippines until 1946 when the archipelago won independence from U.S. colonial rule. He maintained that they have always been the Bangsa Moro, which means the Moro nation.

The final MNLF position, though, would [be] hammered out not just by one man but by a group, said Misuari. His personal evaluation could be over-ruled by a "collective decision" on the final MNLF position during its formal talks with the government.

Misuari said the MNLF will "not negotiate through the press but across the table so it is not wise to open our cards before the negotiation takes place."

Misuari showed a very deep distrust of the military establishment, accusing the Armed Forces of being always "associated with warmongering."

"Whatever government we may have, what we want is peace. But the military establishment I believe cannot guarantee peace because it is the nature of these people to want to take things through the barrel of the gun," Misuari said.

Without giving names, Misuari also accused people close to Mrs. Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of undermining the scheduled peace talks by using the "old tactics" of deposed president Marcos.

He said "warmongers" identified with the defense minister are trying to "create obstacles" to the government and MNLF peace efforts, and that "rightists" in the military were behind the troops who blocked him and his men from entering Zamboanga City for the last leg of his consultations.

"I hope Mrs. Aquino is aware of this and will not lend a helping hand to the initiative of these groups. If they do, I'm afraid all efforts we have exerted both jointly and separately would be brought to naught," he warned.

He said these groups may not be in government but have access to the administration of Mrs. Aquino and are attempting to scuttle the peace process by using the policy of "divide and rule."

The MNLF chief did not identify any specific group although he indicated they were "quite responsible people who may not be in the government but are exercising tremendous influence."

He claimed evidence shows that one of these groups had made contact with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a breakaway rebel group advocating Muslim autonomy under the 1976 Tripoli Pact negotiated by the ousted Marcos government. The MILF is headed by Hashim Salamat, one of Misuari's formerly trusted aides.

Former First Lady Imelda Marcos, as presidential emissary, flew to the Libyan capital in 1976 for the signing of the agreement which sought to end the rebellion by granting autonomy to 13 Muslim-dominated provinces in the South.

The rebels had accused the past government of not carrying out to the letter the provision for autonomy under the agreement, signed by Misuari and mediated by the influential Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC].

The problem could worsen if the government attempted to force a reconciliation of the Muslim rebel factions, warned Misuari, asserting that the MNLF should on its own efforts patch up the internal dispute.

He said he was optimistic the Muslim rebel factions would reunify. He cited a commitment from Dimas Pundato, head of another breakaway MNLF group called Reformists, who Misuari said had "already reaffirmed his commitment to the MNLF and its leadershp" when the two leaders held talks in Kuala Lumpur last August.

Misuari said he will press for the inclusion of the Islamic Conference in the peace talks. The Islamic Conference has said autonomy and not secession would resolve the Muslim conflict. What role the OIC is likely to play, Misuari did not specify.

Misuari said he was confident that they could reach an agreement with the government. But warned that if the negotiations failed, the MNLF would go back to posture of "no peace no war."

"If we cannot come to an agreement with them, then they can do whatever they want and we can also do whatever we want," he said.

Misuari said they wanted the government to "stabilize itself" in the course of negotiations. "So if we can enter into an agreement with her (Mrs. Aquino) we can be sure that our people can be ascertained [as published] by the fact that such agreement can be implemented properly," he stressed.

"What we want is to have political stability (in the country). Many unpredictable things could happen and we do not want to be caught in between," he added.

He said his people could never be forced to submit themselves to a government which they abhor. "Our people have awakened. Maybe they can kill 10 to 20,000 lives but our people will continue with their struggle," he said.

With more than 130,000 dead in the secessionist war, Misuari said Muslims could never "succumb to an imposition" such as the proposed Constitution which guarantees Muslim autonomy in Mindanao through the legislature.

Misuari reiterated they would not participate in the plebiscite for the Constitution since the Muslims were not consulted to the appointment of four Mindanao delegates in the Constitutional Commission [ConCom].

"What they have done is to prempt the decision of the MNLF... as if they (the Concom) can make decisions for us," he remarked.

"We do not recognize the existence of the Concom. We do not also want to recognize whatever has been created by this body," he said.

Part II

HK071519 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Joel Paredes]

[Text] Jolo -- The man who says he is ready to talk peace with President Aquino is first and foremost a warrior who envisions the liberation of the Muslim people in the South.

"We have always been a victim of aggression and will never rest until we could live in peace," said Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front that has been waging a 14-year armed campaign in Mindanao.

The colorful revolutionary told MALAYA in an interview that he was merely fulfilling a vow made by his great grandfather, a "panglima" [translation unknown] of Tapul island, that his descendants for 7 generations would continue "the struggle for Allah." Misuari's great grandfather led the Muslim resistance during the twilight of Spanish rule in the country.

But unlike his great grandfather, Misuari is using his knowledge in political science, religion and military tactics in leading a bloody campaign that may determine the fate of the five million Muslims in the South.

Aides regard Misuari as unpredictable. For one, he merely wants to return to university life after peace has been restored in Mindanao.

Misuari spent nearly a decade as [a] political science professor at the University of the Philippines, before emerging as an underground leader. After ending his exile, he said he has no dream of becoming a politician.

It was his dream of preserving his Islamic tradition and stopping the genocide of his people that drove him to lead a handful of Muslims when they formed the MNLF in March 1968.

Few may realize it, said Misuari, but the MNLF was formed right in front of the Malacanang Palace when Muslim youths staged a 9-day vigil to protest the killing of Muslim military draftees in the infamous "Jabidah Massacre."

This leader in fatigue combat outfit was once a sickly young man who had convinced his colleagues at the Philippine Muslim National League for the need to launch an armed campaign to attain their freedom.

"We realized that under (deposed president) Marcos, there would be no end to the killings of our people, we could never tolerate his genocidal campaign," he stressed.

Because of their hatred of Marcos, Misuari said the Muslim rebels considered the ousted strongman as "a big monster with two legs -- one leg in Mindanao and the other in the Visayas and Luzon."

"We had to break the two legs apart by starting in Mindanao and encouraging opposition in the other areas to carry out a parallel struggle and we finally were successful," he explained.

It was also their changing tactics that led him to the Middle East, where he was based since the failure of the Tripoli agreement.

Misuari said they wanted peace so they greed to talk about ending the armed campaign with the Marcos government in Tripoli in 1976.

When the talks failed, Misuari said he decided to stay in the Middle East to enlist the support of Islamic nations to their struggles.

Misuari said they were successful in their bid. In 1977 the MNLF managed to attain observer status in the influential Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

But Misuari said his determination was not his alone. His wife Desdemonia Abubakhar Tan has always been by his side since they were married in 1974.

Contrary to military claims that he fled the country in 1972, Mr. Misuari noted that his marriage to his wife in Mindanao showed that he was leading the insurgents in combat until it was decided that he should establish a base abroad.

Desdemonia, a masters graduate of Social Work at UP [University of the Philippines], now leads the woman committee of the MNLF and proudly says "we were together in the struggle."

The couple bore six children. Their eldest Abdul Kareem, now 12, is said to have trained in guerilla tactics abroad.

Their eldest son was named after Nur's youngest brother who was killed by military forces in February 1974.

Their other children are Jihada, 9; Adib Sayyadi, 7; Khaider, four; Feruza, three; and Nur Aimee, one year and four months.

"One day, if not during my lifetime, in the lifetime of my children, our people will be free," says Misuari.

10,000 RETURNEES SAID TO HAVE REJOINED MNLF

HK171558 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[By Bing Formento]

[Text] About 10,000 Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) returnees have rejoined the secessionist group and have either been reactivated or are undergoing retraining in some 100 training camps in Tawi tawi and Jolo provinces.

This report by an armed forces general in Mindanao was confiremd by Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, Southern Command chief, who reported to AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos recently about the mass defection to the MNLF of "balikbayans." [returnees from abroad]

The general officer estimated that the number of rebels in Jolo alone have risen to 6,000 with 2,000 more in Tawi tawi, "excluding the new recruits."

Clearly worried, the officer from Southwestern Mindanao, told INQUIRER that "there are also now about 6,000 each in Cotabato and Lanao, and 3,000 more MNLF fighters in Basilan."

He also claimed that MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari had sent "future MNLF leaders to Libya" to undergo training under supervision of Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) guerilla experts.

The officer, who requested his name withheld from publication, also told INQUIRER about massive arms smuggling in Maimbung, Sulu.

"We can only monitor what is going on. Military and civilians in the area are clearly worried about the continuing influx of arms," the officer disclosed.

Military field commanders of Mindanao had also expressed concern over the "resurrection of armed MNLF groups" and the uneasy peace in Mindanao, blaming the President's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, for having given status to Misuari.

The Southwestern Mindanao general, who arrived here yesterday, said the return of Misuari and his trips around the region with armed escorts attracted to the MNLF fold "almost 50 percent of the "balikbayans."

What aggravated the problem, he said, is that most of these rebel returnees had been enlisted by the government as militiamen.

The officer reported to General Ramos that many MNLF guerillas had surfaced after Misuari's return and now display openly high-powered firearms without being molested by law enforcers for fear that accosting them could lead to misunderstanding and trigger violence.

While their Middle East friends had stopped providing financial aid to the MNLF, the officer said, the assistance "now is in the form of military training abroad."

The MNLF logistics now primarily come from voluntary contributions from Muslims and other sources, the officer disclosed.

The military officers, who had been covering Misuari's dialogs, reported that the MNLF chairman had been critical of President Aquino and had espoused the secessionist line instead of batting for regional autonomy.

Tapia, on the other hand, said the mass defection of returnees to the MNLF fold followed Misuari's return and consultation meetings in Mindanao.

NACIONALISTA PARTY FACTIONS DIFFER ON CHARTER

HK141050 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Nov 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Two Nacionalista Party (NP) groups took separate stands yesterday on the draft constitution.

The NP led by former MP Refael Palmares, acting president, defended its decision to reject the charter which is claimed to be "more of a code rather than a constitution."

Another NP group, speaking through Vic Rabaya, assistant secretary general on planning and organization, said it is still studying the proposed charter but favors holding simultaneous national and local elections on May 11, 1987.

"While it can probably be adjudged as the longest constitution in the world, it was written in a record time of 51 days," former member of parliament Renato L. Cayetano, NP secretary general, said.

Cayetano claimed the draft contains provisions intended to please every sector of Philippine society as if the Constitutional Commission (Con-com) was a legislative body.

"Some provisions are redundant, vague, outlandish, unintelligent, and contradictory, clearly indicating the instrument is not the result of intelligent discussions among its framers, much less consultations with public and private sectors on vital provisions," Cayetano said.

He said comments on the draft constitution were based on findings of a study made by the legal panel headed by former MP Alex A. Fider of Caloocan City, general legal counsel, and former MP Filemon Fernandez of Cebu and lawyer Nemesio Tejero, national deputies.

The panel observed that even before it was formally submitted to President Aquino, the proposed charter had undergone critical probing and analysis by concerned parties from all walks of life.

"The common observation was that the instrument is replete with infirmities and that some provisions are outrageously immoral, inappropriate, and fundamentally erroneous," the panel said.

Rabaya said that regardless of the outcome of the plebiscite of Feb. 2, elections for both local and national officials must be called to defuse the prevailing tension in the country caused by the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, the officer-in-charge (OIC) issues, and the absence of a clear-cut insurgency policy.

He said these irritants must be resolved as early as possible in the interest of the nation. The holding of early elections for national and local officials most certainly is an effective measure to prevent escalation of disunity among the people, he added.

Aside from reasons of economy he said, simultaneous elections would bring about stability to what he called the "chaotic" political situation in the country.

Rabaya said the NP is ready to meet the challenge and field complete tickets for the Senate and the House of Representatives and down to the councilors in the local levels.

He said the NP ad hoc committee will meet next week to report on the results of nationwide consultations with party leaders on the draft constitution.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 223 19 November 1986

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Denounces Lance Missile Deployment [16 Nov] D 1
Ambassador Lilley's Statements Denounced [NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov] D 2
MPR's Jambyn Batmonh Continues Visit to DPRK D 4
  Wreath Laying Ceremonies D 4
  Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet D 4
  Kim Il-song's Speech D 5
  Batmonh's Speech D 8

SOUTH KOREA

Defense Minister's Brief on North's Broadcasts [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov] E 1
  Ministry on Security Posture [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Nov] E 2
NKDP Demands Resignation of Cabinet Members [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Nov] E 2
  DJP Refutes Demand [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Nov] E 3
Student Records Forwarded to Prosecutors [THE KOREA TIMES 14 Nov] E 3
NKDP Reformist Group Urges Party Unity [THE KOREA HERALD 9 Nov] E 4
NKDP Members Quarrel Over Party Leadership [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov] E 5
Police Arrest Two for 'Indoctrination' Film [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Nov] E 6

CAMBODIA

Hun Sen Receives New Bulgarian Ambassador H 1
Hungarian Trade Delegation Welcomed in Phnom Penh H 1
  Meets With Men Sam-an H 2
Men Sam-an Meets CPSU International Delegation H 2
BANGKOK POST Reports Pol Pot Condition 'Serious' [19 Nov] H 3
Thai Paper Outlines Resistance's Dry Season Plans [THE NATION 18 Nov] H 3
VODK Notes Hun Sen Admission of Anti-SRV Feelings H 5

LAOS

Nouhak Phoumsavan Presents Report at Congress I 1
Sisomphon Lovansai Report on Party Regulations I 9
PASASON Editorial Welcomes Fourth LPRP Congress [13 Nov] I 13
PASASON Hails Success of Fourth LPRP Congress [16 Nov] I 14
SED Delegation Departs After LPRP Congress I 15
1,600 Refugees To Return From Thailand [AFP] I 16

VIETNAM

Reportage, Commentary on United Front Anniversary K 1
  Nguyen Van Linh Speech K 1
  Huynh Tan Phat Article [NHAN DAN 18 Nov] K 4
  NHAN DAN Editorial [17 Nov] K 5
NHAN DAN Views CEMA Meeting, USSR Cooperation [18 Nov] K 7
Fertilizer, Rubber Cooperation With USSR Noted [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Nov] K 8
Hanoi on Sino-U.S.-Japan 'Collusion,' Thai Policy K 10
Hanoi Party Committee Holds Conference K 12

INDONESIA

Foreign Ministry Regrets Herzog's Singapore Visit [AFP] N 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Orders Cease-fire 'Within the Month' [AFP] P 1
Aquino Hints Loyalists Behind Olalia Murder [KYODO] P 1
Aquino Said Planning Cabinet Reshuffle P 2
KMU Scores Aquino for 'Indecisiveness' [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 16 Nov] P 3
KMU, PNB To Conduct Own Probe of Olalia Murder [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 18 Nov] P 4
Political Ally of Enrile Killed in Ambush [KYODO] P 5
12 Reported Injured in Manila Store Bombing [AFP] P 5
Negotiator Says NDF Ready 'To Take Up Arms' [BUSINESS DAY 18 Nov] P 6
Cordillera Groups Discuss Autonomy Issues [BUSINESS DAY 18 Nov] P 7
  Resolutions Passed P 9
Balweg Says Cordillera People Reject NPA P 9
Two Plead Not Guilty in Aquino Murder Retrial [KYODO] P 9
Maltese President Cancels Planned Visit [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 18 Nov] P 10
Official Appeals to Japanese Investors [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 18 Nov] P 11

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES LANCE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

SK190104 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 15 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November commentary: "An Undisguised Attempt for Nuclear War"]

[Text] On 14 November, the U.S. Department of Defense and South Korean puppet clique announced that a battery of Lance missiles will be deployed in South Korea in a few months' time to support combat on the ground. The battery of Lance missiles reportedly will be assigned to the 8th U.S. Army occupying South Korea and will be deployed in areas controlled by the 2d U.S. Division whichu has its nest in the frontline areas.

The U.S. imperialist military dictators are now babbling that the deployment of the Lance missile battery in South Korea will be the first such deployment outside the continental United States and European NATO member states. They also are advertising that the Lance missiles, mobile strategic ground-to-ground equippped with a guiding system, are weapons of mass destruction capable of carrying nuclear (?warheads) and chemical (?warheads) including neutron bombs, also known as the devil's weapon, and are a weapons system that is very effective tactically in the terrain of the Korean peninsula. This clearly shows how indiscreetly the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor's attempt to ship the Lance missiles into South Korea poses a grave threat to peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia, and the world. It is also a new challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The U.S. imperialists are prattling about the decision to deploy the Lance missiles in South Korea, calling it a countermeasure taken in a timely manner against the North's military buildup and deplyoment of military forces in forward areas. A fellow holding the title of officer in charge of public relations affairs at the 8th U.S. Army Command also spoke to the same effect on 14 November. Countermeasure and military balance are the preposterous excuses the U.S. imperialist aggressors have used whenever they accelerated the military buildup and war preparations in South Korea.

Since the beginning of this year alone, we have put forward many peace proposals, including a halt to military exercises, convocation of a meeting between military authorities, and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Recently, we have taken an epochal peace measure of detaching approximately 150,000 People's Army soldiers from the frontlines and guard posts and sending them off to the great socialist construction. If the U.S. imperialists have intentions that correspond to this, they should accept our proposal for talks between military authorities as a matter of course and should have done such things as halting the military buildup and war exercise commotions in the first place.

However, not only have the U.S. imperialists refused to accept our peace proposals whenever they were offered, but they have also continued to launch war exercises and build up military forces, and this time they have responded with the introduction into South Korea of new, dangerous equipment capable of firing nuclear (?warheads).

It is not because of the military balance or countermeasures that the U.S. imperialists have decided to ship the Lance missiles into South Korea. The decision is a premeditated scheme to build up the military to prepare for a nuclear war of northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets did not try to hide the fact that the decision to deploy the Lance missiles this time is in keeping with the decision reached at the 18th U.S.-South Korea annual security consultative meeting held last April, a decision to reinforce the fighting power of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea. A fellow identifying himself as a member of a U.S. Institute for Political Affairs Studies specializing in South Korean affairs went so far as to suggest that the United States should further strengthen U.S. military assistance to South Korea instead of being content with the deployment of Lance missiles.

The U.S. imperialists are now about to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Not only have the U.S. imperialists deployed approximately 1,000 nuclear weapons, but they are also accelerating the construction of new underground nuclear storehouses in a bid to bring more nuclear weapons into South Korea. They also keep a quick nuclear reaction unit on around the clock alert so as to be able to drop nuclear bombs at any given moment. The U.S. imperialists have even had the puppets take the measure of producing nuclear fuel on the spot in South Korea, and are earnestly accelerating nuclear war exercises in South Korea.

As for the Lance missiles which the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression plan to deploy in South Korea for a real war, they have already tested the firing of these missiles since the "Team Spirit" war exercise in 1978.

The U.S. imperialists' decision to deploy the Lance missiles in the frontline areas along the Military Demarcation Line only demonstrates that the nuclear craziness of the warmaniacs has reached a dangerous point. What is more abominable is that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about a warning to the North in connection with the announcement of the deployment of Lance missiles in South Korea. This is a trick which can be played only by war servants who pull the U.S. imperialists' chariot of nuclear war.

We are watching the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique who are advancing on the road of a reckless nuclear war with a high degree of vigilance. The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on plunging our people and the world's people into the holocaust of a nuclear war will never escape the denunciation and rejection of the world's peace-loving people.

AMBASSADOR LILLEY'S STATEMENTS DENOUNCED

SK190422 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 18 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November commentary: "A Colonial Ruler's Brigandish Sophistry"]

[Text] A fellow by the name of James Lilley, the new U.S. ambassador to South Korea, flew into Seoul on 14 November. In a so-called arrival statement read at Kimpo airport, he described quite impudently the history of U.S. aggression of Korea, a period of more than 100 years, as a history of ties, and said that he will meet all challenges in order to carry out the U.S. commitment to the defense of security, stability, democracy, and freedom in South Korea.

No sooner had he been appointed as U.S. ambassador to Seoul, prior to his slinking into South Korea, than he said that security is the highest priority consideration in South Korea and that democracy comes next.

It is unquestionably clear which security and democracy, the first things he babbled about when he arrived in Seoul, he was talking about. It is widely known that the U.S. imperialists, who illegally occupied South Korea, have turned it into a colony, military base, and a nuclear forward base for the invasion of the continent, and that they have actually been portraying their occupation of South Korea as something they had to do for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula in a reverse, brigandish logic, while advertising it as an act of protecting South Korea from somebody else's threat.

It is nothing but a brigandish sophistry of the aggressors for those who sit on somebody else's land tens of thousands of li away from their own country for over 40 years while whetting swords of aggression and beating war drums, to noisily clamor about peace, stability, and protecting somebody else.

The so-called stability Lilley talks about means the stability needed to maintain the right to continue colonial domination in South Korea. The security he talks about is nothing but the security to protect the fascist military regime, a faithful instrument for the execution of the U.S. policy of aggression and war.

It is no secret that the game of changing U.S. imperialist ambassadors to South Korea has hitherto been played as part of final-hour tactics to bring a crisis facing the colonial rule under control whenever it became intensified.

The contradiction that pits a group made up of the people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, youths, and students, against another consisting of the U.S. imperialists and their running dog clique is becoming more acute in South Korea with each passing day. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime, an instrument for the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists, faces a crisis, the biggest ever since he came to power.

The suppressive situation developing now in South Korea is more serious than that developed in the final days of the former Yusin dictatorial rule and South Korea is virtually under the rule of martial law.

Lilley's saying that he will carry out the U.S. commitment to the defense of democracy and freedom means that he will do whatever is necessary to maintain the colonial military rule which quakes in South Korea.

When named U.S. ambassador in Seoul, Lilley uttered meaningful remarks such as: My prior activity will reveal what activity I will conduct in the future. The activity he has conducted to date is well known. Lilley is an old, flagrant intelligence agent who has served in the U.S. Departments of Defense and State as an adviser and deputy assistant secretary in charge of East Asian affairs. He has spent 27 years for the U.S. CIA, which considers machinations and murder as its chief mission, working as a specialist in intelligence and machinations against Asian countries. When the great massacre took place in May 1980 that submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, Lilley was in charge of the U.S. CIA office in Seoul. What Lilley will do in South Korea will involve intelligence activities and machinations designed to bring a crisis facing the colonial rule in South Korea under control.

It is not accidental that foreign news reports link the moving of the U.S. Embassy from downtown Seoul to the outskirts and replacing the U.S. ambassador and director of U.S. CIA branch in Seoul with high-ranking persons involved in intelligence and machinations to a crisis facing the colonial rule -- an outcome of the surging advance of the anti-U.S. struggle.

However, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to keep the crumbling colonial ruling system functioning merely by moving the embassy to some other place and replacing the ambassador. Lilley will also find it impossible to sleep soundly in South Korea as his predecessors have found.

The students who staged a joint demonstration struggle on the campus of Konguk University in Seoul on 28 October burned Lilley in effigy, along with Reagan and Nakasone, and shouted slogans calling for the expulsion of the U.S. imperialist troops.

If the U.S. imperialists attempt to continue aggression against and intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea, ignoring this burning will of the South Korean youths, students, and people, they will be engulfed in the flames of a greater anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation and eventually will be driven out.

MPR'S JAMBYN BATMONH CONTINUES VISIT TO DPRK

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

SK190438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The MPR party-state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, on an official goodwill visit to our country, laid wreaths at the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt Taesong, the Liberation Tower, and the Friendship Tower on the afternoon of 18 November. Participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, his wife, members of the delegation, MPR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to our country P. Urjinlhundeb, and other suite members.

Participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kwon Min-chun, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; An Pong-ki, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Paek Hak-yun, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Pak Kyu-hong, deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and Kim Taek-yol, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR.

Standing at the Revolutionary Martrys Cemetery on Mt Taesong, the Liberation Tower, and the Friendship Tower were honor guards of the KPA. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet

SK190447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The great leader, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet in honor of the MPR party-state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Peopale's Great Hural, on an official goodwill visit to our country, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of 18 November.

When the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied by his wife appeared in the banquet hall together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and his wife amid the playing of welcome music, all of those who were participating in the banquet warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. National anthems of our country and the MPR were played at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh spoke next. [passage omitted]

Participating in the banquet were Comrades Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the KPA general staff; Comrades Hong Song-nam and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee from the City of Pyongyang; chairmen and directors of departments at the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organizations and working organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the science, education, and culture and art sectors; and Kim Taek-yol, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. The banquet progressed in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendliness from beginning to end.

Kim Il-song's Speech

SK190418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a grand banquet in honor of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and made a speech.

Comrade Kim Il-song said:

Respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, Mongolian guests, comrades, and friends: Today, when Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome the good-will envoy of the Mongolian people, is a very important day in the development of relations between Korea and Mongolia. I am very glad to share this meeting together with the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, and warmly welcome you in the name of our party Central Committee, the government of our republic, the Korean people, and my own.

Today Pyongyang citizens warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Mongolian people. This is a very important day in the development of the relations between Korea and Mongolia.

Esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, this is the first time you visit our country as head of the Mongolian party and state.

Although this is our first meeting, I feel as if I were seeing an intimate, old friend of mine. That is because the peoples of our two countries have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other on the common front against imperialism for a long time, and because they have been supporting and cooperating closely with each other in the struggle to achieve the common objective of building socialism.

Both Korea and Mongolia are socialist countries in Asia, and the peoples of the two countries have long since been developing the relations of friendship and cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal Mongolian people will soon greet the 62d anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic. During the period of more than 60 years since the establishment of the Mongolian People's Republic after the victory of the people's revolution a great social change has taken place in Mongolia. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian people established a new socialist system and have continued to develop the socialist economy and culture. They have thus changed the land of prevailing feudal backwardness and poverty into a socialist agricultural-industrial country. This is a great stride that has been made in the many years of their arduous struggle to defeat the manoeuvers of the counter-revolutionary forces at home and abroad and to overcome extreme socio-economic backwardness resulting from the peculiarity of historical processes and unfavourable natural and geographical conditions.

Our people rejoice over the fact that the Mongolian people have succeeded in realizing a flowering socialism on the soil of Mongolia by carrying out the complicated and difficult task of transition to socialism directly from a feudal society.

The 19th congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party held last May opened a bright prospect of accelerating the nation's socio-economic development, strengthening the material and technical foundations of socialism, increasing the welfare of the people, and changing the country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

We wish from the bottom of our hearts that, united closely behind the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the Mongolian people will achieve a greater success in their future struggle for carrying out the decisions of the 15th party congress and for socialism and communism.

Today socialism is triumphing worldwide and growing strength steadily. In Korea it is also advancing vigorously on the road of victory.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people are working hard to hasten the compete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and reunify their country independently and peacefully, under the banner of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

The successes made by the Korean and the Mongolian people in building socialism are a contribution to consolidating the position of socialism in Asia and the rest of the world and to extending its influence.

By nature, socialism requires peace.

The party and government of Mongolia are opposed to the policy of imperialists for aggression and war, and working hard to preserve peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region and make Asia a zone of peace, good neighbors and cooperation.

We support this effort of yours.

Proceeding from their important duty to the nation and with a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world our party and the government of our republic are opposed to the policy of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and nuclear war, and are making every effort to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of Korea's reunification independently and peacefully.

In order to maintain peace in Korea and settle the question of Korea's reunification in a peaceful way, we must compel the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone.

The peace-loving foreign policy and the proposal for the reunification of the contry of our party and the government of the republic are receiving active support and sympathy from socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world.

The party, the government and people of Mongolia gave moral and material aid to our people in the arduous years of the Fatherland Liberation War and postwar reconstruction and are still giving them strong support and encouragement in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their country.

For this I would like to express my deep thanks to the party, government and people of Mongolia.

Peace can be preserved and consolidated only when the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the non-aligned movement and all the other peace forces throughout the world fight resolutely against imperialism and war and for peace in firm unity with each other.

As in the past, so also in the future, our people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Mongolian people against imperialism in order to win the sacred cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, your visit to our country will mark a new milestone in promoting our intimate comradeship and fraternal friendship and in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples onto a higher stage.

Trusting that your visit to our country will bring forth excellent fruition, I propose a toast, in this place overflowing with peace and happiness, to the eternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia, to the strengthening and developing of the MPRP, to the prosperity of the MPR, to the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement, to peace of Asia and the world, to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, to the health of the Mongolian guests, and to the health of all the comrades and friends who are present here.

Batmonh's Speech

SK190640 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text of speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, at a banquet hosted by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, held in Pyongyang on 18 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, respected leading cadre comrades of the WPK and DPRK government, and dear comrades: We are truly glad that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, kindly invited us so that we could visit your beautiful country. In the name of our party and state delegation and in my own, I express our wholehearted gratitude once again to you, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the leading cadre comrades of the party and state of the DPRK, and the people of Pyongyang for your warm and kind hospitality to us and high respect for the Mongolian people. I also convey the warmest greetings and good wishes of the socialist Mongolian communists and workers to the WPK, the DPRK Government, and the fraternal Korean people.

We attach great importance to our visit to the DPRK and to our meeting and talks with Korean comrades. Conversations and talks to be held between Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, preeminent activist of the international communist and working-class movements and indomitable anti-imperialist fighter, and us will undoubtedly contribute to bringing Mongolian-Korean relations to a new stage in the future.

We are comrades-in-arms of the same faith and close friends who are fighting for the victory of the idea of peace and socialism. The friendship and close cooperative relations between our two countries that were forged in the first days of the founding of the DPRK have overcome ordeals of the times with honor and have been strengthening and developing excellently on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The internationalist nature of Mongolian-Korean relations was saliently manifested in the period of the war of aggression started by the U.S. warlords and their followers against the DPRK.

Our party and the Mongolian Government and people have stood and are standing firmly behind the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to build the fraternal Korean people, who are struggling to build a socialist society and reunify their country peacefully on democratic principles. Today we note with satisfaction that Mongolian-Korean friendship has become an important factor in the common struggle to successfully carry out tasks for socio-economic development in the two countries and in the strengthening of their joint action in the international arena in favor of peace and universal security. I would like to emphasize again that the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government will strive as ever to develop the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the WPK and our two countries and two peoples. the Mongolian people sincerely rejoice over the great achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The industrious Korean people, who defended the freedom and independence of the people's state in the heroic struggle against the imperialist aggressors, have built their country from ruins and ashes, and have made brilliant achievements in industrializing the country and further developing their agriculture, science, and culture. The Korean people have never been alone in this struggle. The people of your country have received and are receiving extensive assistance of socialist countries and the support of the peace-loving forces of the entire world. We warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their success, and sincerely wish them peace, happiness, and prosperity.

Here we should note that the Korean people had to build a new society free from exploitation under the conditions of a divided country for some 40 years. The presence of U.S. troops and arms including nuclear weapons in the southern part of Korea constitutes the main obstacle in the way of the reunification of Korea. This poses a direct threat to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. The MPRP, government and people of Mongolia bitterly denounce the schemes of the United States and other reactionary forces to freeze the division on Korea and inveigle the southern part of Korea into an aggressive military alliance involving the United States and Japan.

The MPR has invariably supported the efforts of the DPRK to peacefully reunify the country free from foreign interference on a democratic basis. We believe that the Korean people will surely win victory in their just struggle to reunify the country. I take this opportunity to reassure you of the positive support of our party and state and the entire Mongolian people to your people's struggle to build a peace-loving and democratic Korea, your national desire.

There is no more vital and pressing task than to save mankind from a thermonuclear holocaust at the present time when the international situation is becoming very complicated by the maneuvers from the imperialists aggressive quarters. This is why the struggle of the popular masses is expanding in all parts of the world to guarantee regional and universal security, remove the danger of war, and abolish nuclear weapons.

Standing in the forefront of this struggle are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which are making active and unremitting efforts to restrict the arms race, prevent it from spreading to outer space, and firmly ensure security of all countries and states. This is clearly proven by the results of the meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries of CEMA held sometime ago in Moscow, the program advanced by the Soviet Union to abolish nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century, the proposal to establish a comprehensive international security system, the idea concerning the convocation of a pan-Asian conference, the comprehensive step to reduce arms and conventional weapons in Europe proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, and many other proposals. The extension of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions on several occasions is clear proof of its responsible and sincere approach to international security. Realizing the constructive proposals of socialist countries, we think, will undoubedly facilitate decisive steps toward the improvement of the political climate of the world, an end to the arms race, and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In this connection, we would like to note that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting which was held in Reykjavik sometime ago by the initiative of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was a political event of great significance in the international arena. The meeting showed that if the United States had abandoned the attempt to secure military superiority by realizing the so-called SDI, namely the Star Wars program, an agreement would have been reached on the reduction of nuclear arms, the fundamental issue connected with the interests of all of mankind.

The MPR has invariably held that peace be preserved and consolidated in Asia and this continent be converted into a continent of mutually beneficial cooperation, good neighbourly relations, and stability and security. In this connection, I would like to note the weighty significance of the comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok on July 28 this year. The realization of these proposals will pave a realistic way of deepening mutual understanding, trust and cooperation among all the Asian and Pacific nations, and guaranteeing security in this region as a whole.

The MPR highly estimates and fully supports the proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, hold dialogue of broad range between the North and the South of Korea, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. These proposals constitute a realistic foundation for removing tension on the Korean peninsula and consolidating peace and security in the Far East.

The proposals put forward by the MPR for signing a treaty of the Asian and Pacific countries on not attacking each other or using force against each other and convening a pan-Asian conference for peace and cooperation with the participation of delegates of broad public circles of the Asian countries are taking the same direction, with the numerous peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the DPRK, the fraternal Indochinese countries, and other Asian countries. We consider that all the Asian and Pacific countries, big and small, should join the cause of establishing an overall security system for this area and resolutely oppose the war preparations of the imperialists. Only on this road can the Asian peoples create peaceful circumstances for solving the complicated tasks and problems of socioeconomic development facing them.

Dear comrades, I sincerely once again hope the fraternal Korean people will achieve new great success in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and to consolidate international security.

I propose to toast to the further strengthening and developing of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the WPK and between our two countries and two peoples; to new successes in our joint struggle for peace and socialism; to the further prosperity and development of the DPRK; to the long life and good health of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song; to the health [kongang] of the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of the Korean friends present here, and to the health of the dear comrades.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S BRIEF ON NORTH'S BROADCASTS

SK190213 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The government is carefully examining whether conflicting accounts on Kim Il-song by loud speaker systems along the frontline and official news media in Pyongyang indicate a serious power struggle in the North or mean a highly sophisticated psychological warfare.

This was testified to by Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek during a session of the Special Budget-Settlement Committee of the National Assembly yesterday following foreign wire reports that Kim is still alive.

He said that North Korea had continuing to broadcast through loudspeakers along the Demilitarized Zone until yesterday that Kim died.

"On the contrary, North Korean news media, including the Central News Agency, reported this morning that Kim is alive," the minister said.

The government is watching closely the development of the situation in the North to determine the conflicting announcements, he told the House panel.

He also said that the North Korean loudspeakers said at 10:14 a.m. yesterday, "The big star of the nation fell...let's brighten his great achievement." The announcement followed condolence music.

"At noon, the loudspeakers said that Kim Il-song transferred all political affairs to Kim Chong-il," the minister said.

He further said that some 40 houses located at the Kimpo peninsula across the DMZ were seen hanging pieces of black cloth at the eaves yesterday afternoon. The cloth was about 40 cm by 50 cm.

As to the claim by oposition lawmakers that the government was imprudent in handling information on Kim's fate, Minister Yi said, "It is natural that the government coped with the affairs swiftly since it was an important matter that could have directly affected national security. We could not afford to lose time while analyzing information."

In the committee session, opposing lawmakers criticized the government for its imprudence to announce the unconfirmed reports that Kim Il-song was shot to death.

Rep. Kim Hyo-yong of the minor opposition Korea National Party said that if Kim Il-song proves to be alive, the people will not trust any announcements by the government in the future.

Rep. Kim Pong-ho of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party asked Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek why he hurriedly announced the unconfirmed reports which should have been made public after a close analysis.

In the session, which continued early this morning, lawmakers also queried government about steps against Kumgangsan dam project.

Ministry on Security Posture

SK190159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] North Korean loudspeakers along the border that had strenuously blared the "death" of Kim Il-song made an abrupt turnaround and reported Kim's greeting of the Mongolian head of state at Pyongyang airport yesterday.

The Minsistry of National Defense said that the loudspeakers twice mentioned the welcoming ceremony held at the airport. Once at 2:05 p.m. and again at 5:50 p.m.

Earlier in the day, according to the ministry, the north Xorean loudspeakers stated, "You've made no apology yet. You should be held responsible."

Commenting on Pyongyang's deceptive publicity scheme, ministry spokesman Brig. Gen Yi Hung-sik said that the armed forces are maintaining a tight security posture regardless of the development in the North.

The spokesman said that the one broadcast by loudspeaker at 6:40 p.m. Monday called Kim Il-song's son Chong-il "chusok (president)."

Another broadcast claimed at 6 a.m. yesterday that "O Chin-u came into power, and all north Koreans are behind him." O is the north Korean people's armed forces minister.

At 10:04 a.m., they broadcast somber music and announced that "a giant star had fallen. Let's glorify his achievements."

North Korea has increased broadcasts by loudspeaker since the Korean armistice in 1953. The broadcasts are largely aimed at defaming the south with incorrect or exaggerated facts, according to military sources.

Such broadcasts totaled 293,400 in 1981 and jumped to 415,600 in 1982, 508,400 in 1983, 510,700 in 1984 and 503,500 in 1985.

During the first eight months of this year, they totaled 516,100 according to the sources.

The 516,100 cases include defaming south Korean leaders (66,200 cases), fanning anti-govenment sentiments (85,100 cases), launching peace offensives (38,300 cases), instigating anti-American feeling (81,200 cases) and praising the system of north Korea (71,900 cases).

NKDP DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF CABINET MEMBERS

SK190219 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded an en masse resignation of the cabinet, accusing it of "triggering confusion by announcing unconfimed information on Kim Il-song's death."

Party floor leader Kim Hyong-kyu said, "The government reported unconfirmed information on Kim's death to the National Assembly and released it to the press, revealing its incompetence in information gathering, damaging national prestige and causing concerns to the people."

He asserted the prime minister and all other cabinet ministers should resign taking responsibility for the incident.

The opposition floor leader said his party will call for the cabinet resignation in the National Assembly Budget Settlement and other relevant committees.

DJP Refutes Demands

SK190222 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday refuted as "unjustifiable" the opposition demand for an en masse resignation of the cabinet.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said, "The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has revealed its shortsightedness by taking issue with the incident on the basis of partisan interests."

"We advise the opposition party to grasp the hidden intentions of north Korea, without being deceived by tricky maneuvers of Kim Il-song," he said.

He maintained that the defense minister heightened anti-communist awareness among the people by informing them of facts.

The spokesman added that in announcing information on Kim's death, the government warned against possible ill-intentioned psychological warfare by the north.

STUDENT RECORDS FORWARDED TO PROSECUTORS

SK140101 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police authorities turned over yesterday all the investigation records of 1,257 students whom they arrested and investigated in connection with the violent protest seizure of five buildings on the campus of Konguk University. Of them, 470 are female students.

However, police said they would continue investigation of 10 students who are believed to have engineered and led the 66-hour violent seizure protest together with four students who were put under arrest belatedly because of injuries they sustained in the clash with police forces.

Customarily, police send investigation documents together with suspects over to the prosecution authorities after ending preliminary investigation.

However, they turned over only 650 students this time because of shortage of prison facilities to accommodate such a large number of students.

The investigation documents alone stand 11 meters high.

Prosecution authorities said they would complete close investigation for indictment by Dec. 2.

Sources hinted that the number of students to face indictment for violation of the stringent National Security Law will be about 100 because they said the seizure protest was quite different in that the students chanted pro-communist slogans and the ones which North Korea has directed against South Korea.

However, the same sources said that some students will have their charges dropped against them and be released.

Meanwhile, prosecution authorities said they would classify the students according to the degree of their role in the seizure protest and conduct counselling to correct any illusions they may have of leftist ideologies.

The 10 students "masterminds of the protest" who are to undergo close investigation are Yim Tong-kwon, 22, from Seoul National University: Pak Hui-song, 21, from SNU: Miss Ko Un-a, 20 from SNU; Yi Kyong-sop, 20 from Inchon College; Ko Che-hyon, 20 from SNU; Un Che-hyong, 22, from SNU; Kang Sang-yun, 21, from Yonsei University; Chong Hyon-kon, 22, from SNU; Han Sok-chong, 20, from SNU; and Yi Chong-hon, from SNU.

The four injured students are Hong Yong-hui, 22, from Yonsei University; Pak Chae-hon, 21, from Korea University; Yi Song-hyon, 21 Konguk University, and Kim Un-sik, 19 from Kukmin University.

The 1,257 students whose investigation records were turned over to the prosecution yesterday include 170 from SNU, 159 from Korea University, 115 from Yonsei University, 109 from Konguk University, 102 from Hansin University, 85 from Sogang University, 83 from Ewha Womans University, Seoul Municipal College, 54 from Kyonghui University, 48 from Hanyang University, 32 from Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, 27 from Hansong College, 23 from Toksong College, and 22 from Songsin College.

NKDP REFORMIST GROUP URGES PARTY UNITY

SK090054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] A reformist group within the opposition New Korea Democratic Party recommended yesterday that party president Yi Min-u order the dissolution of all intraparty factions in an effort to promote party unity.

In a news conference, the group, which consists of five senior lawmakers, demanded that Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, leaders of the two major factions, stop controlling the party from behind the scenes.

The five reformists insisted that the two Kims confine themselves to serving as party advisers in order to enable party president Yi to exercise his leadership.

In a nine-point "save-the-party statement," they called for "fair personnel management" in the party.

The five senior lawmakers were Pak Han-sang, Pak Hae-chung, Yi Taek-don, Yi Taek-hui and Kim Chae-kwang.

"The party president can hardly exercise his power and leadership because the two Kims are controlling the selection of major office holders of the party," they asserted.

They said the party's position is predetermined by the two Kims and endorsed by the Executive Council.

The current factionalism is dissipating the party's strength and driving the party to confusion and chaos, they said.

They pledged to form a council to spur the movement for reform in the party.

Political sources said they cannot rule out the possibility that non-mainstreamers of the party may choose to join the reform movement eventually.

The five lawmakers said they expect party leader Yi would accept their demands because he is a "conscientious leader."

The lawmakers threatened to take "grave actions," unless their demands were met. They did not, however, elaborate on the threatened actions.

Welcoming Kim Tae-chung's recent renunciation of his presidential ambitions as "a courageous act," they indirectly advised Kim Yong-sam to follow suit.

In the meantime, the party president and other party officials initially rejected the reformists' demands as "not worthy of comment."

NKDP MEMBERS QUARREL OVER PARTY LEADERSHIP

SK190227 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 2

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] A bitter conflict between mainstreamers and non-mainstreamers surfaced in a meeting of the Executive Council, the top decision-making body of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] yesterday.

Rep. Kim Tong-yong, former NDP floor leader who is the right-hand man of NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, threw the conference table upside down in anger as minor factional leaders Yi Chol-sung and Kim Chae-kwang criticized Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam for their meddling into NDP affairs.

The commotion was triggered when Rep. Yi expressed his strong displeasure over the fact that a taped address of Kim Tae-chung was delivered at a Central Standing Committee meeting on Nov. 14.

Yi was quoted as saying that Kim Tae-chung acts as if he were an "emperor" of the opposition party.

Rep. Kim Chae-kwang also strongly criticized the two Kims, saying that NDP affairs are at the mercy of both Kims.

As Kim Chae-kwang continued to denounce the major faction leaders, pounding the table with his fist, Hwang Myong-su who is loyal to Kim Tae-chung shouted, "Why do you pound the table?"

Rep. Kim Tong-yong jumped to his feet and threw the table upside down shouting, "Is there anyone who did not earn votes by selling the names of the two Kims in the general elections?"

Recently, the non-mainstreamers staged a "new leadership campaign" against the two Kims.

POLICE ARREST TWO FOR 'INDOCTRINATION' FILM

SK190241 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau yesterday arrested two people for having produced and distributed a so-called "indoctrination" film.

They are 29-year-old Hong Ki-son, graduate of the nuclear engineering department of Seoul National University, and Yi Hyo-in, 25, senior of Kyonghui University.

According to the police bureau, they received 500,000 won in production costs and a text titled "Mother Criminal" from the dissident Catholic Farmer's Association on July 5.

They allegedly produced a 8 mm film "Parangsae (blue bird) which depicts the reality of farming villages in a very negative way during its 40 minute running time based on the text.

Between Aug. 1 and Aug. 22, they were suspected of having presented the "indoctrination" film on 19 occasions at certain farming villages and churches in Chung chong and Honam provinces. The film was shown free of charge.

The police bureau said that the film was intended to "distort" the situation in farming villages as impoverished areas, moaning under the government discriminatory policy of low grain prices against farmers.

The film allegedly contains anti-government contents which assert that the current regime is anti-democratic and anti-people and was found illegal on the grounds that they had not gotten permission to produce it from the concerned authorities in advance.

HUN SEN RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

BK160925 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] On the morning of 14 November at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, received Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha, new ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the PRK, who paid him a courtesy call.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen expressed his joy and warmly welcomed the new ambassador who will carry out diplomatic missions in Cambodia. This shows the attention paid by the Bulgarian People's Republic party, state, and government to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which have been constantly strengthened and expanded on the firm basis of proletarian internationalism.

In reply, Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha conveyed the wishes and greetings of the comrade president of the Council of Ministers and the foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Comrade Hun Sen and unreservedly supported the Cambodian people's efforts in building a peaceful and independent Cambodia in accordance with socialist principles. The comrade ambassador also affirmed that he will strive to successfully carry out his diplomatic mission in Cambodia for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

HUNGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION WELCOMED IN PHNOM PENH

BK170717 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] A grand meeting was held at the Phnom Penh theater hall on the afternoon of 15 November to welcome the visit to the PRK by the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Thong Khon, alternate member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of Phnom Penh Municipality's provisional party committee, and chairman of the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee; cadres and personnel of the office of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and many representatives of the trade unions attached to various ministries and offices.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Thong Khon expressed warm welcome to the delegation from the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Hungarian People's Republic. He stressed: This visit will certainly strengthen the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between Cambodia and Hungary more firmly.

In his reply, Comrade Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian trade unions, highly valued the achievements made by the Cambodian people during the past nearly 8 years. He stressed that now and in the future, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people will always support the three Indochinese countries in their joint struggle against the common enemy for peace and social progress.

Meets With Men Sam-an

BK180744 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, received the visiting delegation of the Hungarian Central Council of Trade Unions led by its deputy general secretary, Comrade Laszlo Gal, at the Chamka Mon Presidential Palace in the afternoon of 17 November. She warmly welcomed the visit by the delegation, and spoke of the bonds of solidarity and miltiform cooperation between the two countries and especially the greatly improving and highly efficient relations between the two union organizations.

The comrade went on to say that in implementation of the Third KPRP Congress resolution on building the working class into a vanguard class, especially through the encouragement of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, the working class has clearly grasped its role and duty, vigorously contributed to promoting production at all factories, enterprises, and state farms, and ensured the work of improving living conditions and activities that contribute to national defense and reconstruction, bringing the fatherland firmly toward prosperity.

In his return speech, Comrade Laszlo Gal highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution, especially the progress made by the working class and trade unions of Cambodia, which have been developed from provincial to grass-roots levels. The head of the visiting delegation also expressed support for the just struggle of the Cambodian revolution in smashing enemies of all stripes. He also assured that the Hungarian party, government, and Central Council of Trade Unions will continue their support for the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions in order to strengthen and develop the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries.

MEN SAM-AN MEETS CPSU INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION

BK180838 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, received a courtesy call from the visiting delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department headed by Comrade (A. Bokelev), an official of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department.

Speaking during the audience held at Chamka Mon Palace at 1500 on 15 November, Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and people for their wholehearted moral support, especially for training of experts on international relations and diplomacy, and cooperation in propaganda and education, by supplying documents, printed materials, books, and magazines. She voiced unreserved support for the brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress which reflected the progress of socialist construction and economic, social, and cultural development in the Soviet Union as well as its domestic and foreign policies. She also stressed the value of the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

In his return speech, Comrade (A. Bokelev) highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution. He affirmed that the Soviet Union will always support the correct struggle of the Cambodian revolution. He also assured Men Sam-an of further efforts to develop and consolidate diplomatic work relations between the Soviet Union and Cambodia.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS POL POT CONDITION 'SERIOUS'

BK190513 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Nov 86 p 1

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpt] Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot is very sick and has already left his border headquarters for China, several senior diplomatic sources told the BANGKOK POST.

One source explained that it was not the first time the former secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea had gone to China for medical treatment but added that "this time he may never come back. His condition is very serious".

Apparently Pol Pot left his headquarters, located near the Thai-Kampuchean border several weeks ago. [passage omitted]

THAI PAPER OUTLINES RESISTANCE'S DRY SEASON PLANS

BK180057 Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 Nov 86 p 5

[By Pratya Sawetwimon]

[Text] As part of its plan for prolonged guerrilla activities against Vietnamese troops deeper inside Kampuchea, the Sihanoukist army has established two mobile headquarters in the Kampuchean interior.

Apart from several mobile bases and outposts in many Kampuchean provinces, the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS) has recently set up two mobile headquarters in northwestern Kampuchea, a Khmer resistance spokesman said.

The ANS spokesman told THE NATION that the two headquarters, whose staff are in charge of two major ANS-operation zones, have been set up to direct the army's activities against the Vietnamese soldiers and to facilities the guerrillas' penetration inside Kampuchea.

The headquarters also serve as supply stations for the Sihanoukist combatants, according to the spokesman.

The Sihanoukist guerrillas have also set up several field hospitals where Khmer doctors are able to perform surgeries in the Kampuchean interior. Most of the doctors, he said, have been trained in China while some of them have been trained inside Kampuchea.

He claimed that so far about 6,830 ANS fighters are operating deep inside Kampuchea and the Sihanoukist force plans to send more than 2,000 additional armed guerrillas into the interior before the upcoming dry season. The ANS guerrillas, said the spokesman, have to do military work for at least one year before being sent back to rest at the Kampuchea border with Thailand.

The ANS, allied to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the Khmer Rouge in the anti-Vietnam Khmer coalition, has an estimated number of 11,000 armed guerrillas.

The Vietnamese 1984-1985 dry season offensive against the Kampuchean coalition forces wiped out all guerrillas' major strongholds and headquarters along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, including the ANS' Tatum opposite the Thai northeastern province of Surin.

The ANS official said the Sihanoukist force has mainly spent the current rainy season in preparing for guerrilla activities and in promoting support to the Sihanoukist army among the Khmer population in the interior.

He said several ANS propaganda teams have been sent deep inside the war-torn country to build up the guerrillas' networks and to plant agents among the Khmer villagers.

The Kampuchean guerrillas have also trained the villagers on the use of arms, such as AK47 assault rifles and field mortars, as well as how to plant booby traps and landmines, he added.

"We are trying to create spotters for our guerrillas among the Khmer villagers," said the resistance official.

According to the Sihanoukist official, the pro-ANS villagers will work in their paddy fields in daytime and operate side by side with the ANS guerrillas against the Vietnamese at night.

"They will also provide us with information on the Vietnamese military movements and plans. It will be very difficult for the Vietnamese to look for our agents since they will be villagers or even the Heng Samrin soldiers," said the ANS official.

He claimed that some units of the Heng Samrin army have been assisting the Khmer resistance guerrillas penetrate into the Kampuchean interior.

He also disclosed that the Sihanoukist army plans to strengthen its interior headquarters as well as to promote better co-operation with the two other coalition's [as published] partners and the Heng Samrin troops.

The Sihanoukist official also praised the Khmer Rouge efficiency in the battlefield. The cooperations between the ANS and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, including a major attack on the Kampuchean second city of Battambang in northwestern Kampuchea, have been reported more frequently during this year.

In the upcoming dry season, the Vietnamese will continue to seal off the Thai-Kampuchea border as part of its so-called "K 5" plan which has not been completed yet, he said.

New conscripted Khmer villagers will be sent to replace the old ones who have suffered from malaria or injured by booby traps and landmines densely planted along the border, he said.

The conscripts from the Kampuchea provinces of Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Kratie, Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu have been sent to build up bamboo-made fences, set up barbed-wire or plant landmines and booby traps along the northern frontier with Thailand in the Kampuchean Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces.

Another group of conscripted villagers from the Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Kampot and Takeo have been sent to do the same task in the border area of Battambang, according to the official.

He said the Vietnamese also plan to launch two-pronged offensive -- from the east and the west of Phnum Dangrek to mop up the Khmer resistance guerrillas in the mountain range straddling the Kampuchea-Thai frontier in Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

Hanoi's forces will also mop up the Khmer coalition fighters from lower and upper parts of Kampuchea towards the central region in the forthcoming dry season, said the official.

Meanwhile, the ANS fighters killed eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounded six others in two separate operations in Siem Reap Province in northwestern Kampuchea during the last week.

The latest incident took place last Thursday when the Sihanoukist guerrillas, supported by local cadres, ambushed a Vietnamese company in Phnum Ponrok, killing three Hanoi's soldiers and wounding three others, the ANS official claimed.

He said the ANS guerrillas last Wednesday also mounted a three-pronged attack on a Vietnamese military position in Phum Kouch. The Vietnamese troops later pulled out, leaving five bodies and three wounded soldiers on the spot.

VODK NOTES HUN SEN ADMISSSION OF ANTI-SRV FEELINGS

BK161430 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "The Truth About the Cambodian People Throughout the Country Hating the Vietnamese and Joining Hands in the Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors Has Been Laid Bare"]

[Text] Since Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of its troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, its propaganda machines both in Hanoi and in Phnom Penh have vociferously and relentlessly claimed that the Cambodian people love Vietnam and have requested aid from Vietnamese troops. They have even contended that the Cambodian people are very grateful to the aggressive Vietnamese troops. All these claims and allegations were made in an attempt to fool world opinion and to legalize Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia. However, recently, in an interview with AFP, Vietnamese superlackey in Phnom Penh Hun Sen admitted that some Cambodians are not happy with the Vietnamese and hate the Vietnamese. This Vietnamese stooge also confessed that this problem cannot be solved.

It is widely known that Hun Sen and associates installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam are all subservient lackeys and instruments of Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia. Normally, they always defend Vietnam and try to cover up all kinds of crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressive troops against the Cambodian people in order to legalize Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. However, one of them just recently admitted that there are people who oppose Vietnam, who are indignant at Vietnam. This shows that the Hanoi aggressors can no longer conceal the truth in Cambodia.

The admission by the Vietnamese stooge in Phnom Penh is true. It is generally known that the Cambodian people have a long history of bitter relations with the Vietnamese. There are records of the Vietnamese using Cambodian heads as hearthstones in which hot tea was prepared and annals on Vietnam's swallowing up Kampuchea Kraom in the 17th century. Cambodians will never forget these bitter legacies of history. Nevertheless, during the war with the United States, the Cambodian people gave shelter, food, and all kinds of assistance to these Vietnamese during their war of liberation, hoping that after Vietnam's liberation we would be able to live peacefully as good neighbors. However, only a few days after liberation, the Hanoi forces immediately captured Cambodian islands and grabbed Cambodian border territory at many places. Subsequently, especially in 1977 when the Cambodian people were mobilizing their strength to rebuild their country and restore their postwar economy, Vietnam launched successively larger invasions into Cambodia. These brutal acts of the ungrateful Hanoi crocodiles made the Cambodian people extremely indignant. For this reason, which Cambodians would have requested assistance from Vietnam? Moreover, during the past 8 years under Vietnamese occupation, the Cambodian people have suffered the most savage and fascistic repressions, massacres, and exploitations by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an indescribable manner.

Particularly during the past few years, the Vietnamese aggressors have conscripted groups of thousands of Cambodians from all communes and districts throughout the country and sent them to clear brush and fell trees in malarial regions and on intense battlefields of western Cambodia, causing hundreds and thousands of them to die or become disabled in the most pitiful ways.

The Cambodian people are very indignant at the Vietnamese aggressors for all these extremely criminal and savage acts. All of them pledge that, at the risk of their own lives and despite suffering from Vietnamese crack-downs, they deem it imperative to rise jointly and wage a struggle to chase out the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for national liberation. Only in this way can all Cambodians survive. It is with this determination permeated with untold indignation that the struggle movement of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors is gaining greater momentum. Our people are joining hands in directly attacking the Vietnamese while cooperating with the DK National Army in attacks against them, thus fanning the flames of the anti-Vietnamese struggle throughout the country, a struggle that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can in no way combat or withstand. This truth, this reality cannot be covered up by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. For this reason, they are forced to make some admissions so world public opinion would not call them absolute liars.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN PRESENTS REPORT AT CONGRESS

BK170045 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0317 GMT 13 Nov 86

["Report" by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, on the "Second 5-Year State Economic and Social Development Plan from 1986 to 1990" presented at the Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November 1986 -- live]

[Text] Respected presidium, beloved delegates, respected guests: The political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan pointed out the achievements in economic and social development in the past several years and outlined the orientations and tasks for economic and social development in the years to come. All the achievements scored by our people under the party's leadership are of great significance. They have testified that our party has correctly and creatively applied the Marxist-Leninist principles on socialist development to the reality of the situation in our country. Our party has grown up amid its obligations to organize and guide socialist construction. These achievements have explicitly shown the party's influence among the people as well as the people's absolute faith in our party.

To enhance further the orientations of economic and social development in the years to come as stipulated in the political report, this report will take note of and evaluate the implementation of the orientations of economic and social development in the first 5-year plan from 1981 to 1985 and will present the orientations, tasks, and basic methods of the second economic and social development plan from 1986 to 1990. I divide this plan into three parts.

Part I. Economic and Social Development in Our Country From 1981 to 1985

In organizing the implementation of the first 5-year plan outlined by the Third LPRP Congress, our people encountered numerous difficulties caused by the low level of economic foundations in our country. At the same time, our enemies constantly tried to carry out subversive activities to destroy our new regime. Thanks to the correct line and talented, clear-sighted guidance of the party Central Committee, the active organization of management by all services and localities, and assistance [as heard], our people throughout the country managed to score successes in economic and social development. Compared to 1980, in 1985 the gross national product increased 54 percent, internal revenues by 48 percent, total investment for building infrastructure by 41 percent, social products [phalittaphap khong sangkhom] by 28 percent, total national per capita revenue by 12.8 percent, and average paddy production of 390 kilo per person by 18 percent; thus enabling us to become basically self-sufficient in food production. At the same time, salaries of state employees and workers were also readjusted for the better, and the material and cultural life of the people of all tribes was also gradually improved.

In the agricultural field, in 1985 the total agricultural production output had increased by 42 percent, and paddy production reached 1.4 million metric tons -- an increase of 32 percent compared to 1980. Productivity in certain types of industrial crops also developed; for example, that of tobacco increasing by 32 percent, green beans by 37 percent, soy beans by 61 percent, and coffee by 30 percent. Livestock raising continued to develop -- the number of cattle increased by 19 percent, pigs by 29 percent, and fowl by 57 percent.

In the previous 5-year plan, we also paid attention to consolidating and building a number of technical and material foundations to ensure stable agricultural development — including stations for crop seed production, livestock breeding, and livestock medicine production — and to developing irrigation systems that have so far been able to irrigate some 130,000 hectares of ricefields, thus increasing the acreage of double rice-cropping every year.

The movement to turn to agricultural collectivization has been simultaneously consolidated and developed with that of intensive agriculture, thereby making productivity of various types of crops increase continually; in particular, increasing productivity of main season rice by 62 percent within 5 years. By 1985, the total number of agricultural cooperatives throughout the country increased to 3,420, with their membership comprising 53 percent of all farming families working on 52 percent of the total acreage of ricefields in the country.

In the industrial field, we have reactivated and rehabilitated the factories left behind by the old regime and have built a number of new enterprises such as machine repair shops, tin and gypsum mining enterprises, a fabricated concrete pile factory, and construction material factories. We have installed the fifth power generator at the Nam Ngum dam project. As a result, compared to 1980, industrial and handicraft production output in 1985 increased by 42 percent -- electricity generating by 3 percent, tin production by 25 percent, gypsum production by 5 fold, log production by 73 percent, wooden plank by 54 percent, flooring wood by 2 fold, brick and tile production by 4 fold, salt production by 4 fold, soap production by 3.7 fold, and medicine by 59 percent.

In building the infrastructure, during the first 5-year state plan, investment for building foundations for economic and social development amounted to 18 billion kip -- an increase of 10 percent per year. At the same time, attention was paid to consolidating and expanding state construction enterprises at the center and in the regions, equipping them with machinery and developing a number of foundations for construction materials production, including training a contingent of cadres for them. Moreover, a policy was also implemented to utilize private construction enterprises to carry out state construction plans.

In the communications and transport service, in the past 5 years, an estimated 844 km of roads were restored, elevated, or built; some 193 km of roads asphalted; and some 1,382 meters of medium and large bridges constructed; thus linking 99 districts out of the total number of 112 districts throughout the country with motorable roads, increasing the volume of goods transported by 45 percent and the number of bus passengers by 69 percent. More telecommunications facilities, post offices, telephones, and telegraph facilities have been installed, thus serving 85 percent of the total number of districts in the country with domestic communications systems and improving our communications with foreign countries.

In the trading field, the network of state shops and trading cooperatives has been incessantly developed and expanded, increasing the circulation twofold. At the same time, we have also implemented a policy to utilize, limit, and transform private trading enterprises and have paid attention to increasing export transactions. For example, by trying to turn our trading activities toward the East so as to extricate ourselves from the encirclement and oppression of the Western countries, we have increased the value of export transactions in the past 5 years by 3.2 times, increased the value of import transactions by 13 percent [as heard], and decreased the foreign trade deficit from 80 to 50 percent.

In the finance field, (?the management of) state budgets in particular has been actively consolidated and strengthened. Several provinces have managed not only to achieve parity in balancing their own budgets but also to fulfill budget obligations to the center, thereby reducing the center's financial burden toward the regions. In the past 5 years, revenues for the state budget increased 11 fold. Most state revenue came from foreign aid and loans.

In the cultural and social field, a significant achievement in education in recent years has been the fundamental completion of the literacy campaign on a national scale. In the past 5 years, the number of formal education students increased by 8 percent and that of intermediate and advanced level students by 58 percent. The number of higher education and euqivalent institutions increased from 3 to 6, that of intermediate level specialized schools from 24 to 39, and that of primary level vocational training schools from 40 to 87. More than 5,000 cadre students were sent for training in the fraternal socialist countries.

In the public health field, we have built more hospitals in many localities. Health stations have been set up at the canton level in many localities where village medicine cabinets have also been installed. The 3-cleanliness sanitation campaign has been developed. The number of advanced, intermediate, and primary level medical doctors in 1985 increased by 59 percent compared to 1980.

We have started to implement a policy to transform the economic management mechanism systematically and comprehensively. For instance, we have transformed the policy on pricing and the policy on salaries, effected the classification of management levels between the center and localities, and carried out on a trial basis the transfer of certain enterprises to the socialist accounting system. Initial successes in these areas have proved that the party's policy is correct and has a bright future.

The successes in implementing the first 5-year plan have changed for the better the face of the economic and social life in our country. They have created necessary material foundations for us to advance forward truimphantly to implement the second 5-year plan. Nevertheless, past experiences have shown that we are still faced with numerous shortcomings which have restricted our people's energetic activities.

In the agricultural field, because we failed to grasp the entire picture of the significant features of agricultural work, inadequate attention was paid to making investments to develop production forces in this field. This can be seen from the fact that investment for building the foundations for the agricultural, forestry, and irrigation services in the past 5 years amounted to only 18 percent of the total capital allocated for building the entire network of foundations. Many irrigation construction projects were delayed and became ineffective. Moreover, the expansion of the irrigation network was not related to campaigns to implement agricultural collectivization. Inadequate attention was paid to promoting campaigns to produce and use fertilizer, to resolve problems regarding crop seeds, and to modify farm tools among the masses. Proper efforts were not made to train and send agricultural cadres to localities. No comprehensive and practical measures were adopted to reduce and to eventually halt the clearing of forests for farming.

In the industrial field, certain prominent shortcomings have restricted the development of handicraft production and light industry and the processing of agricultural and forest products.

In the communications and transport sector, we will be able to more effectively resolve problems in this sector if all localities understand how to mobilize the masses to fulfill the guideline of the state, and if people help each other to build roads, repair main routes, and use rudimentary transport means without waiting for modern vehicles from the center only.

The state and collective trade network still remains too inactive. Many localities are without markets. Generally speaking, trading organizations lack the all-round knowledge to carry out trading activities and work in a bureaucratic manner which fails to conform to their role of being a business factor servicng the people's life and promoting the production of other services.

All in all, in the past 5 years, we have made significant progress in many areas in advancing our country along the socialist path. Most of the major tasks and objectives outlined by the third party congress for the period from 1981 to 1985 have been fulfilled. Nevertheless, assessments on the level of our country's economic underdevelopment by the second and third party congresses remain relevant. We must endeavor for many more years to change this reality.

Achievements in economic and social development in recent years result from the persistence and endeavors of our people working under the party's banner, and from international assistance, first of all from the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the other fraternal socialist countries. These victories have encouraged our people to actively continue marching along the path of our party to consolidate the strength of special relations among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and to actively develop international solidarity, most of all with the Soviet Union.

Part II. The Orientations and Tasks of Economic and Social Development From 1986 to 1990

To implement the party's long-term economic strategic orientations as stipulated in the Political Report, this second 5-year plan is designed to develop production, to build a progressive economic structure aimed at achieving all-round and stable economic and social development, and to gradually build necessary basic factors for transforming into socialist industry in the future.

To achieve these objectives, the principle orientations and tasks of the economic and cultural services in the second 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990 are as follows:

1. To ensure fundamental solution to problems of food supply.
2. To develop forestry in all respects, restricting and eventually halting the clearing of forests for crop farming.
3. To build industry and handicrafts and to begin building an appropriate agricultural, forestry, and industrial structure.
4. To effect the classification of economic zones, to launch a master plan for urban and rural building, and to efficiently utilize raw material resources.
5. To vigorously develop communications networks, transport, and postal services.
6. To expand the trade network and to strongly promote goods circulation in order to actively contribute to promoting production and improving living conditions.
7. To consolidate and increase the mastership role of state economic sectors, to develop the collective economy, and to gradually lessen discouragement within the private economic sector.
8. To strive to consolidate and normalize the national finance.
9. To develop and raise the quality of education, to train cadres, and to develop public health, culture, gymnastic sports, and social welfare.
10. To utilize progress in science and technology and to actively organize work on surveying foundations.
11. To expand economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, first of all the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

To fulfill the objectives, orientations, and tasks of the second 5-year plan, we must further enhance the spirit of self-reliance and self-building and follow this guideline: The center and localities join hands to work, and the state and people join hands to work. And, at the same time, we must continue soliciting international assistance.

Relying on the orientations and tasks of economic and social development set forth till the year 2000 and on the 5-year plan raised in the Political Report, the detailed tasks and orientations of the economic and cultural services are as follows:

The agricultural and forestry sector:

The agricultural sector must be developed in an all-round and vigorous manner, aimed at fulfilling three main tasks: to ensure necessary food supplies and to retain surplus food, to meet the requirements in raw materials for the processing industry, and to build sources from agricultural and forestry work as goods for export.

In the crop cultivation branch, the principal direction still points to growing food crops. At the same time, attention must be paid to expanding acreage for planting industrial trees. By 1990, it is predicted that grain production will increase by between 40 and 45 percent compared to 1985 and will reach between 2 and 2.2 million metric tons. Of this, 1.7 to 1.8 million metric tons will be paddy -- an increase of 29 percent compared to 1985. Thus, per capita paddy output will be 430 kilo -- an increase of 10 percent compared to 1985.

With regard to industrial trees, efforts will be made to plant all kinds of trees worthy of export and for serving the domestic processing industry -- such as coffee, cardamom, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, green beans, soya beans, tar plants, jute plants, sticklac, benzoin, and herbal trees. By 1990, output of a number of industrial trees will be increased as follows: coffee by 70 percent, green beans threefold, soya beans threefold, tobacco 4.4 times, and peanuts 90 percent. It is anticipated that by 1990 the output value of crop cultivation will increase by 70 percent compared with 1985.

Livestock raising will also be vigorously developed. By 1990, population of cattle will increase by 27 percent, pigs by 36 percent, and fowl by 50 percent. The total production output in livestock raising in the second 5-year plan will increase by 40 percent compared to 1985.

With the current tempo of the development of cultivation and animal-raising, the total value of agriculture will increase by 60 percent in 1990 as compared with 1985. The average annual increase will be 9.8 percent.

Forestry:

Forests are the country's rich natural resource and are directly connected with the environment and the people's life. Therefore, we must plan to reasonably exploit forest resources, pay attention to restoring forests, prevent forests from being destroyed to ensure the supply of wood to meet domestic consumption and export, and step up the work of exploiting and processing wood. It is expected that timber production will be 500,000 cubic meters in 1990 -- twice that of 1985. The amount of processed wood will increase by 18 percent, plywood by 75 percent, and firewood by 2.5 times.

Industry and Handicrafts:

In the new 5-year plan, the industrial branch must first positively and vigorously develop the processing industry. At the same time, attention must be paid to developing the commodity production industry, producing essential tools to serve agriculture and other economic branches, and increasing the sources of goods for export. It is expected that by 1990 the total value of industrial products will increase by about 90 percent as compared with 1985. The average annual increase will be 14 percent.

Since many favorable conditions prevail in our country, it is necessary to pay attention to developing electricity to meet the requirements of production and daily living. In this 5-year plan, small hydroelectric dams will be built in certain localities. At the same time, if there are sufficient favorable conditions, we will build medium hydroelectric dams in some areas. It is expected that the production of electric power throughout the country will increase by 9 percent in 1990.

The exploitation of minerals will be positively intensified to increase the sources of export goods. It is expected that lead production will reach 1,500 tons and gypsum 180,000 tons in 1990. Positive efforts will be made to continue the survey of natural resources in preparation for the exploitation of galenite, lead, coal, oil, and other minerals.

Construction:

To implement the investment plan on construction, it is necessary to consolidate and expand state construction companies at the central and local levels and provide the essential means and equipment for these companies so they can conclude contracts on main construction projects, such as the construction of permanent oil pipelines, cement factories, bridges, and housing projects. We will construct some factories to produce construction materials using local raw materials, such as gypsum, bricks, floor tiles, lime, and alum. At the same time, the state will continue studying the policy on employing the private sector's construction strength in building various enterprises.

Communications, Transportation, and Postal Services:

To turn communications and transportation into a spearhead to meet the requirements for national economic development and national defense work, in this 5-year plan efforts will be concentrated on restoring existing roads and building new ones with a total length of 1,500 kilometers, including a stretch of 750 kilometers to be asphalted. Main efforts will be made to asphalt Routes 8, 9, and 10 and to improve some portions of Route 13. It is expected that four large and medium bridges will be built. This work will proceed on the basis of international cooperation. At the same time, the people's strength, together with the state's, will be mobilize to more positively build and repair roads in the countryside.

Trade and Economic Relations With Foreign Countries:

We must continue to broaden state trade networks and trade cooperatives, consolidate their material and technical bases, pay attention to expanding markets in rural areas with the purpose of increasing the circulation of goods to serve production and improve the people's living conditions, step up the inspection work and guide inspection activities, continue to enlarge state-private joint ventures to utilize the positive aspects of private dealers so as to boost the production and circulation of goods and to meet the people's needs.

It is expected that the volume of the circulation of retailed goods will increase by 45 percent in 1990 as compared with 1985. The volume of the circulation of state and collective retail goods will increase by 2.2 times covering about 61 percent of the volume of all retailed goods.

Foreign Trade:

It is necessary to strengthen trade relations with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries and broaden border trade exchange with neighboring countries. In the second 5-year plan, it is expected that exports will double as compared with that in the first 5-year plan. The main products will be kparquet, plywood, processed wood, coffee, cardamom, gypsum, lead, and others. The export of logs must be limited. It is expected that the volume of import will increase by 25 percent as compared with the first 5-year plan. The main imported goods include machineries, spare parts, oil, and other essential commodities.

Financial and Banking Work:

It is expected that the sources of state income will increase 2.2 times in 1990 as compared with that in 1985, or an average of 17.7 percent per year. Efforts will be made to balance income and expenditures. The majority of expenditures, amounting to 44.7 percent of the total, are for building basic establishments. The most important source of income is from production. For this reason, the financial branch must be concerned about investment, announce the implementation of the lever policy, boost economic development, raise the quality of products, practice thrift on the use of equipment and material, continue to pursue the policy of handing over revenues to the budget of various state enterprises and the tax policy, ensure the increase of revenues, boost the production by enterprises, correctly combine state interests, reasonably proportion earnings by all strata, continue to perfect the price policy, and continue to stabilize the value of the kip.

Labor and Wages:

Based on the population census, it is expected the average annual population increase will be 2.9 percent. The population will increase to 4 million in 1990; the number of people of working age will surpass 46 percent; the work forces attached to various economic branches of the country will surpass 42 percent of the entire population, an increase of 16 percent; wages will increase 40 percent in 1990, an average annual increase of 8.8 percent. The average salary of each cadre and worker will increase by 24 percent as compared with that in 1986.

Education and Training of Cadres:

We will continue to expand various schools and cultural training rooms aimed at the ranks of cadres and workers. In the second 5-year plan, efforts must be made to ensure that mainstay cadres, party members, and youths at the grass-roots level complete secondary school. As for the people in general, in the areas where conditions permit, they should be able to complete primary school. Attention must be paid to consolidating and expanding child-care centers, kindergartens, and primary schools. It is expected that the number of schoolchildren will increase by 17 percent in 1990, as compared with 1985. Efforts will be made to improve and expand intermediate-level vocational schools, schools to train teachers, and universities providing courses in the agricultural, irrigation, trade, planning, financial, and public health fields.

The Public Health Sector:

Attention must be paid to consolidating and extending the public health network to the grass-roots level. In the second 5-year plan, the number of small hospitals and health stations at the grass-roots level will be doubled. By 1990, the number of medical personnel will increase by 55 percent. For every 10,000 citizens, there will be 3 advanced medical doctors and 31 intermediate and primary medical cadres and 31 hospital beds. Efforts must be stepped up to produce traditional herbal medicine and to promote greater use of herbal medicine together with modern medicine in curing diseases. Attention must be paid to encouraging, educating, and training the people to apply the 3-cleanliness principle to prevent epidemics and contagious diseases.

The Cultural and Social Sector:

Efforts must be made to promote cultural and artistic activities; build more museums, display halls, and libraries; acquire more reading publications for the existing libraries; and organize panel meetings and lectures to exchange views in the fields of culture, science, history, economics, information, and other subjects. Attention must be paid to developing artistic and literary units, forming professional and semiprofessional art troupes, building more gymnasiums, and puppet show halls, and theaters. Twenty more mobile projection teams will be set up. The book publishing capacity will be increased 2.6 times to print more periodicals and news bulletins.

The quality of radio and television must be raised to attract the masses who look for news sources which are compatible with the party's line and policies. the loudspeaker systems must be expanded. Special attention must be given to the remote areas of the ethnic minorities. Television air time must be doubled.

Part III. Certain Principal Methods in Organizing Implementation of the Plan.

The economic and social development plan I have just presented is a voluminous complicated work. The fundamental factor for triumphantly fulfilling this work is that we must be highly determined. At the same time, a scientific and firm method for organizing its implementation must be adopted.

1. The State Planning Committee must, together with all ministries, other state committees, and all localities, inspect in detail the plans of all localities and enterprises. They must assist and guide the localities and enterprises to adopt plans which are realistic in order to bring into full play their capabilities aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of the state plan. Conditions for ensuring success must be realistic and fully detailed.

2. The application of the new economic management mechanism must be extensively expedited in order to guarantee the right of mastership of the grass-roots level and localities and to implement the socialist business accounting system. The content of the new economic management mechanism is to enhance the sovereign and creative characteristics of the grass-roots level and localities in bringing into full play all their abilities to fulfill completely the tasks entrusted to them.

3. To implement accounting methods for true socialist businesses, it is necessary to accelerate the formulation of various economic and technical targets for use as the basis for planning and business accounting. To implement the economic accounting procedures, it is necessary to set reasonable prices, stabilize prices, and ensure that enterprises conduct business profitably. The state must pay attention to the thorough managment of prices.

4. In implementing this new management mechanism, we must not disregard flexible methods and education and training. However, economic procedures must be applied extensively, while precautionary measures must be taken to check the tendency to utilize only economic measures without paying any attention to flexibility and education and training.

5. The economic and social development plan cannot be fulfilled based only on the state's strength. Therefore, it is necessary to utilize various economic sectors, and we must know how to mobilize the people's overall strength to take part in implementing state plans. We are currently in the initial stage of the transitional period and the state's capability is still limited in many respects. We must know how to utilize various economic sectors. The planning of the collective and private economy must be carried out in accordance with the economic policy and economic obligations. We should not merely give figures, regulations, and instructions to the concerned economic sectors for implementation.

6. Positive participation by the masses is an important factor in each success. Planning, the adoption of methods for organizing and implementing plans, and the results of the implementation of the plans require the masses' participation in discussions and their contribution of opinions. A socialist emulation campaign is also an important method for fulfilling state plans.

Dear comrades, the socioeconomic development plan for the years 1986-1990 paves the way for our country to a bright future. It illuminates the path for various economic and cultural sectors to advance. It provides orientations for improving our peoples' material and spiritual life. We must be deeply aware that the implementation of the current 5-year plan will not be an easy job; on the contrary, it will be a difficult and complex one. However, we have had a firm prop -- our party's line is correct, our party has grown and developed, the ranks of cadres have gone through tests, the people are confident in and determined to follow the party, and international solidarity with our party and state is great and solid. For this reason, we are firmly convinced that the socioeconomic development plan will be implemented successfully. Thank you. [applause]

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI REPORT ON PARTY REGULATIONS

BK190555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0411 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Speech by Sisomphon Lovansai, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and vice chairman of the SPC, at opening session of Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 13 November -- live]

[Text] Delegates and distinguished guests;

To respond to the requirements of party building work in the new period, party regulations must fully reflect the characteristics, principles, and orientations of the building of the working class' new type of party in our country.

The third party congress amended and added to some points in the party regulations. Through the implementation of the party regulations and various resolutions, our party has been consolidated, and has unceasingly grown and developed. This is a great success in party building recorded by us; a basic factor leading our country's revolution to new, greater victory in all aspects, such as in the task of maintaining and defending the country's tanquillity.

As mentioned in the Political Report of the LPRP Central Committee presented by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to the current congress, concrete deeds show the true situation in our country. It is true that the peasant class forms the majority of the population and that the working class forms the minority. Nevertheless, our party has firmly grasped the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism on party building and has creatively applied them to the special characteristics of our country. This proves once again that we have built our party into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party sufficiently capable of leading the country to directly advance toward socialism without going through the path of capitalist development.

However, the Political Report submitted to the fourth party congress points out some shortcomings and general weaknesses in our party: the characteristics of the working class, the characteristics of leadership in struggle, and the leadership capability do not match with the party's political tasks. In regard to the implementation of party regulations, we have failed to enable party committees at all levels, party members, and all cadres to grasp the party regulations firmly. Moreover, a number of party organizations admitted members of the masses into the party without conforming to the party principles and regulations. The convening of congresses failed to conform to the timetable specified in the regulations. The application of the principles of democratic centralism within the party and the relations between the party organizations, the administrative power, and the mass organizations are not effectively carried out. Self-criticism and criticism are not conducted vigorously, regularly, and relentlessly.

A number of organizations have contributed viewpoints to the party regulations, noting that all articles contained in the party regulations are basically correct. However, they have also pointed out a number of shortcomings which the party regulations have failed to pinpoint or to completely redress. These shortcomings are prevailing in grass-roots party organizations, offices and organizations around the center, provinces, municipalities, foreign mission offices, and party leadership organizations in the Army.

In order to eliminate the aforementioned remaining shortcomings, we must rely on the Political Report of the party Central Committee at this fourth party congress. In face of the requirements of the revolution and in order to fulfill more effectively our glorious historical tasks, our party must continue holding aloft its workers class and leading nature, further develop and raise the quality of all party cadres and members, perfect the principle of democratic centralism, and further strengthen the unity within the party.

Therefore, the party Central Committee would like to propose to the fourth national congress of party delegates the following necessary amendments and additions to party regulations:

With regard to the line and tasks of our country's revolution in the period of transition in advancing toward socialism, the Political Report of the party Central Committee presented to the fourth party congress has proposed amendments to the three tasks of the bygone period in the three revolutions.

I, therefore would like to propose additional statements to the contents of the party's regulations as follows: to incessantly consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, to organize and ensure that the laboring people of all tribes are closely united and to enhance their right to be the masters of their own country, society, and destiny; to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions -- the revolution of the production relations, and the cultural and ideological revolution by allowing education, which is the central factor, to advance one step.

I would like to add the following to the regulations adopted at the third party congress and which have been implemented until the fourth party congress:

Clause 1: On party members

Article 6: In addition to the substance of the old regulations, the following additional material will be added: Full party members who have all the qualifications will be given party cards for use in party participation.

Clause 2: The principle of organization and network of party organizations

Article 8: All ministries and equilavent organizations under the party Central Committee must organize committees in charge of the ministries. These committees, under the direct guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat, are to be regarded as a category of committees which is higher than the grass-roots committtees in all the ministries and equilavent organizations.

The grass-roots party committees, under the provincial and municipal administrations, will be subordinate to the leadership of the provincial and municipal standing party committees.

The party cells within the district party committees will operate under the leadership of the district party standing committees. Henceforth, no grass-roots party committees will be set up. There will be only grass-root party cells.

To ensure unified party leadership toward cadres and party members who are carrying out work in foreign countries, committees responsible for party building and cadre training at the Lao embassies in foreign countries should be established. These committees would fall under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee.

Article 9: With regard to the party leadership toward the national defense and public security forces, it is stipulated that the LPRP provides direct, unified, centralized, and all-round leadership to the national defense and public security forces.

Foundations for national defense and public security work must be built firmly and strongly. The people's armed forces must be built up so that they have a high level of combat quality for securely defending and safeguarding the country and the people's socialist construction.

The central national defense and public security committee is the supreme leadership and command committee of the entire armed forces of the Lao people, which is under the leadership of the party Central Committee. With regard to this, the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat provide direct leadership. The military council at any level acts as a collective leadership organization of that level.

The principle for organizing the party leadership toward the Army is that the party Central Committee provides direct, centralized, and all-round leadership to the Army by administering it through the National Defense Council and the national defense minister; and provides leadership to party work, political work, and cadre work by administering it through the National Defense Council and the Army General Political Department. The Army General Political Department carries out activities like other committees attached to the party Central Committee.

The organizing of grass-roots party organizations in the Army and public security forces relies on realistic conditions. At the company level, even though there are many full members, only party cells are organized

The Army General Political Department is under the guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat and coordinates with the central party committee organizations committees, the central party committee Propaganda and Training Board, the provincial and municipal party committees, and the provincial and municipal national defense and public security committees in guiding ideological work and party organization work in the Army.

Clause 9: On party discipline

As the party controls administrative power, party members have the responsibility to enforce party discipline and, at the same time, act as exemplary models in abiding by state laws as specified in Article 33. In addition to the old regulations, I propose that the following be added: State organizations are authorized to mete out legal punishment against any party member who is found to violate state laws. Party organizations are prohibited from covering up such a misdeed and must take party disciplinary action against the party member in question. Before the court proceeds with investigation of a party member, it must exchange views with the party organization to which the accused party member belongs, and must report on the investigation to his or her mamagement organization.

Clause 10: On party finance

Article 35: The old regulations have not specified the amount of membership fees for the party. For the convenience of party members in paying party membership fees, I propose that the following be added:

Party members who receive salaries, pensions, and stipends must contribute half a percent in cash of their salaries, pensions, and stipends to the party as monthly membership fees.

Unsalaried party members are required to pay 1 kip a month as party membership fees.

In addition to paying party membership fees, party members who join mass organizations must also pay membership fees to the organizations they join in accordance with their regulations.

Two-thirds of party membership fees must be given to the higher party committee whole one-third must be kept in the coffer for expenses of party work at that level.

The party regulations compose one of the most important documents in party building. They spell out the principles in party building in detail with a view to ensuring that our party is built into a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and is the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution.

All services, levels, party organizations, and party members must study and grasp firmly the party regulations, the duties of members, and the political tasks so as to make our party more progressive, unified, and stronger to become a model for all movements in our country. This concludes my report. [Applause]

PASASON EDITORIAL WELCOMES FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK161200 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[13 November PASASON editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute and Greet the Fourth LPRP Congress"]

[Text] Today, our entire party, Army, and people are very jubilant to turn together to Vientiane capital -- the heart of our nation -- to salute to and welcome the fourth congress of our beloved and respected LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution -- opening in elegance. In the recent past, the working class, farmers of various tribes, cadres and combatants in the national defense and public security forces, students and schoolchildren, intellectuals, and people of various classes have actively taken part in enthusiastic emulation campaigns in all sectors from the mountains to the plains and from Gnot Ou [northernmost area of Laos] to Liphi [southernmost area of Laos] to welcome this historic congress. In additon to the cadres and party members who are considered principals, the people of various tribes, in particular educated students, intellectuals, and representatives of various tribes have also positively contributed many good views to the draft political report of the party. This has shown the close and solid relations between the masses and the party.

In the production sector, the workers and farmers throughout the country have effectively launched rich campaigns, for example, the campaigns of using new agricultural techniques, building irrigation projects, carrying out intensive cultivation, planting industrial trees, and fulfilling obligations toward the state. In various factories, plants, and companies, campaigns have been also launched to implement the new economic management system to increase the qaulity of products and produce many types of consumer goods, scoring achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. In emulation campaigns, youths of various tribes throughout the country have promoted and expanded their active role and boosted the campaigns in the "three-solidarity and four-offensive" spirit, thereby scoring many outstanding achievements as a gift to the party congress. Their continuous emulation campaigns in fulfilling the obligations of defending the country, building or repairing roads, and carrying out art, literary, sports, and acrobatic activities in an enthusiastic atmosphere are noteworthy.

In the national defense field, our various armed forces have promoted and expanded their fine traditions, closely associated with the fraternal people of various tribes, struggled heroically, and defeated in a timely manner all enemy schemes of general sabotage, thus positively contributing to the building of bases and effectively maintaining the political tranquillity, social order, and peaceful labor of the fraternal people. It can be said that there have never been such enthusiastic and extensive emulation campaigns by our entire party, Army, and people in many sectors and such achievements scored in many fields as on this occasion. This has shown the profound sentiments, good care, and earnest confidence of our entire people in the great party.

During the past 5 years, the struggle between the two systems -- socialism and capitalism -- has changed in a very furious and complicated manner; we had to make an utmost endeavor to settle various new, important problems in economic and social work. But, thanks to the talented and creative leadership of the party Central committee with beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan as head, the people of various tribes throughout the country have upheld revolutionary heroism, overcome various obstacles and difficulties, and scored many great achievements.

The Fourth LPRP Congress will evaluate the achievements in implementing the party's line in the past, in particular in the period since the Third LPRP Congress. The congress will review lessons on practices and theories to be used as a beacon for the years to come. The congress will decide various strategic tasks of the revolution throughout the period of transition to socialism. It will decide various basic guidelines and tasks as well as goals for the period from now to the year 2000 and for the Second 5-year State Plan from 1986 to 1990. In addition, this congress will study and decide on the revision of the party's rules and regulations and will elect a new party Central Committee which will serve as the symbol of the party's intelligence and unity to guarantee always the firm leadership of the party to be worthy of the trust of the entire party and all compatriots throughout the country.

Our party's fourth congress is a great event in the political life of the people of various tribes throughout the country. It will lead to the opening of a new, glorious path for our people's revolutionary cause. Throughout half a century of the revolutionary struggle under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP, out people have scored great and glorious achievements as never before in our history. Over the past 10 years, our party has accumulated many precious lessons in leading our nation to implement the two strategic tasks. The status and prestige of our nation and party have been raised to an even higher level in the international arena. The people of all tribes are firmly convinced that with the sharp collective intelligence of the various outstanding delegates of the party, our party congress on this occasion will certainly be gloriously successful. Our entire Lao people would like to wholeheartedly welcome the congress and would like to express lofty gratitude to our beloved and respected LPRP. The Lao people of various tribes throughout the country will, as always, strengthen a unique solidarity around the party, strive to contribute to defending and building the party, and be determined to overcome all difficulties and to sacrifice everything to successfully translate into reality the line, policies, and plans of the party.

Long live the LPRP, organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

PASASON HAILS SUCCESS OF FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK171559 Vientiane KPL in English 0950 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 17 (KPL) -- The organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, PASASON, in its Sunday editorial hailed the brilliant success of the fourth congress of the LPRP, which was held here from November 13 to 15 in an atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm, conviction, and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The fourth congress -- a most significant event of the LPRP -- took place in an atmosphere of solidarity, enthusiasm, conviction, and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism during the last three days and ended in brilliant success. The congress unanimously adopted several important resolutions for the new stage of the revolution. It elected with full unanimity a new Central Committee of the party which is composed of outstanding representatives of our nation. The entire party, army and people are satisfied with and proud of the brilliant success of the fourth party congress and are confident in the leadership of the new Central Committee and the Political Bureau of the party with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary.

The paper continues:

In implementing the resolutions of the third congress of the party, the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, scored great achievements and met the target set by the third congress. Inspired by the spirit of the third congress, our party has laid down at the present congress the guideline and tasks of the Second 5-Year Plan (1986-90) for economic and social development, the orientation for socialist construction without going through the stage of capitalist development from now up to the year 2000. The documents adopted by the present fourth congress of the party have the most significance for the political, social, and economic life of the nation. It will be the guideline for revolution aiming at bringing prosperity to the entire Lao people. All the party bodies and members will have to study and clearly understand these resolutions in order to correctly implement them in their work with creativeness. They also have to introduce those resolutions to the masses, and launch emulation campaign for fulfillment of the resolutions.

The paper points out:

The more we are proud of the success of the party congress, the more we have to be determined to implement the resolutions of the congress. Each state institution, each region and working group has to work out plans according to the resolutions while taking into consideration their own particular conditions. Only by doing so, can we show our confidence and faithfulness to the new Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

The paper finally concludes:

Our future is bright, and our revolution is steadily advancing. Let our entire party, army and people strengthen our solidarity, unity of mind and force, promote our spirit of self-reliance, and emulate one another in fulfilling the resolutions of the fourth party congress and our two strategic tasks.

SED DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER LPRP CONGRESS

BK181037 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 18 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Warner Walde, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the SED committee of Cottbus country, left here yesterday on a special plane after attending the 4th congress of the LPRP.

The SED delegation was seen off at the airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Mi[illegible]sters of the Lao PDR; Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member and secretary of the LP[illegible] CC; and other senior officials.

Dietrich Jarck, GDR ambassador to Laos, was also on hand.

1,600 REFUGEES TO RETURN FROM THAILAND

BK171456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Laos has agreed to take back 1,600 Laotian refugees from Thailand in what would be the first non-voluntary repatriation between the two countries, officials said here Monday.

Thailand, host to some 250,000 refugees from communist Indochina, had turned the Laotians away in July 1985 when it began a screening program to separate those fleeing for political reasons from those merely hoping for better economic conditions in the West.

Vientiane had previously refused to accept Laotians not eager to return. Reliable sources here said Bangkok had asked Vientiane to change its mind as part of a warming of relations between the two neighbors.

Laotian leader Kaysone Phomvihan said at a national party congress which ended Saturday in Vientiane that detente with Thailand was now one of his nation's goals.

A high-ranking Thai delegation is to visit Laos from November 27-29 to discuss normalizing relations between the two neighbors, which worsened following the invasion of Cambodia by Laos's main ally Vietnam in 1978. Thailand has closed most border trade points and banned the export of over 200 strategic goods since 1981. An estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos.

Officials here said an agreement on repatriating the refugees was signed by a representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Laotian officials in early October.

The screening program is the first of its kind in asylum countries in Southeast Asia and is implemented with agreement of the UNHCR and major refugee-taking countries.

Of the 300,000 Laotians -- out of a population of 3.5 million -- who have fled since the communists took over the country in 1975, only 15,000 have returned, said Laotian officials in estimates confirmed by Western sources.

The UNHCR has chaperoned 2,921 Laotians home from Thailand in the only voluntary repatriation program in communist Indochina. The remaining returnees are called "spontaneous," many swimming by night across the Mekong River which forms much of the 1,700 kilometre (1,100-mile) Thai-Laotian border.

Those returning are a trickle, however, compared with the 90,000-plus Laotians in holding camps in Thailand, clinging to the hope of resettlement from what they see as political and economic hardship in their native land.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON UNITED FRONT ANNIVERSARY

Nguyen Van Linh Speech

BK181501 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report with portions recorded on ceremony held in Hanoi on 18 November by VFF Central Committee to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front]

[Text] A grand ceremony was held by the VFF Central Committee in Hanoi this morning to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front [VNUF], 18 November 1930-18 November 1986.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Commitee Presidium; and Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, were present at the ceremony. Also attending were comrades and dignitaries of the VFF Central Committee and many veteran revolutionary cadres who have carried out VNUF work for decades.

Opening the ceremony, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat recalled the VNUF's glorious tradition of struggle and affirmed: In the past 56 years, under the leadership of the CPV headed by great President Ho Chi Minh, the VNUF has existed and continuously developed with different political programs, organizational forms, and appellations suited to each period and stage of the revolution. The VNUF has constantly been built, consolidated, and broadened, making glorious contributions to the Vietnamese nation's common revolutionary cause. In the stage of the entire country advancing toward socialism, the VFF has become the front of manual and intellectual laborers. In the system of the party leadership, people's mastery, and state management, the VFF is the largest sociopolitical organization acting as the common representative of the working people's right to collective mastery, a link that connects all social strata of the party, and a firm prop of the state built on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the party leadership. Dealing with the present situation of the country and the tasks of the front, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat clearly pointed out:

[Begin recording] In the current stage of the revolution, the VFF's greatest task is to achieve satisfactorily the worker-peasant alliance; closely unite the intelligentsia and other strata of working people; and unite various nationalities, religions, personalities, those Hoa people who have lived in Vietnam for a long time and are attached to the Vietnamese people, and Vietnamese currently living abroad who wish to contribute to national construction. This is aimed at achieving the common objective of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, thereby contributing to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. We will make every effort to strengthen solidarity in the country, strengthen the militant solidarity and special friendship with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia and with the Soviet Union and various fraternal socialist countries, and unite with progressive people throughout the world.

Our immediate tasks are to actively motivate the people of various strata, mobilize and rally all people around the party, achieve the unity of action among the front's member organizations, and coordinate with the administration to overcome the difficulties and negative aspects in the socioeconomic life, to implement various party resolutions and state policies and laws, and to step up the socialist patriotic emulation movement, thereby scoring achievements in honor of the sixth party congress.

Under the party leadership, our front must surge forward to become a broad sociopolitical organization at each level, achieve the unity of will and action among the front's member organizations, closely coordinate with the administration, serve as a symbol of the all-people solidarity, and carry out practical activities to serve the current cause of revolution. After the sixth party congress, our VFF will mobilize the people to successfully implement its resolutions for the 1986-90 period. [end recording]

Speaking for the party Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh made a statement. He said:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to convey to you, the elders, to my friends, comrades, brothers, and sisters present at this meeting the most cordial sentiments and the warmest greetings of esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh and of the CPV Central Committee. [applause]

We organized the commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the VNUF at a time when the entire party and people are making every effort to successfully carry out the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- and, at the same time, are demanding an urgent renovation to break away from the present acute socioeconomic difficulties and to take our country forward. Recollection of the tradition of national unity and the precious lessons of the tradition of national unity and the precious lessons of the VNUF's work must be closely linked with this demand for renovation, a demand that has the character of a law.

We are very proud of the traditional unity of our people, the sons and daughters of the dragon and the immortals. We can also take legitimate pride in the clear-sighted and marvelous leadership to Uncle Ho and our party Central Committee in building the VNUF in accordance with the truth summed up by President Ho in his famous statement: Unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success. [end recording]

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed: The entire party and people are demanding renovation. In the present situation, cadres doing front work and mass agitation work can no longer talk about politics and ideology in general terms. They must keep close contact with economic problems and must be sensitive enough to absorb the economic viewpoints adopted by the Political Bureau and discussed by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh in his very important address at the recent congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

Renovating the way of thinking means to return to the masses' work style of the mass agitation cadres, considering it impossible for cadres to be separated from the masses, just as fish cannot live out of water. It also means that cadres must definitely get rid of bureaucratic work style that alienates them from the masses and the grass roots. More than anyone else, front and mass agitation cadres must know how to bring into full play the tradition of relying on the people and discussing state and family affairs with them and to translate the slogan "by the people, for the people" into material strength, actions, and mass movements. In conclusion, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said:

[Begin recording] Within the limits of this get-together, I would like to inform you, the elders, and my comrades, of the serious attitude with which the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the CPV have received the opinions and aspirations of the entire party and people both inside and outside the country.

They have also seriously learned from the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. This will be proven by actions to be taken right now and will be reflected in the draft political report to be presented before the sixth national party congress. This marks a renovation of the party and state in their way of thinking, in organization, cadres, and work style. In short, this is a renovation of all aspects amimed at bringing about favorable socioeconomic changes in the coming years.

Carrying out renovation, as esteemed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has already said, is a matter of life and death. This is a requirement as well as the source of confidence and hope for the entire party and people.

We know well that no renovation can take place smoothly if it has a revolutionary character and directly affects the social system, customs, and psychology as well as each individual. Yet, this is a golden opportunity and it has become an irreversible trend.

Amid the warm atmosphere of today's meeting, we resolutely demonstrate that our words will match our deeds. With our absolute confidence in the shining truth -- unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success -- condensed by President Ho, we must join hands in fostering and developing the VFF's role, continue to contribute our opinions to the Sixth CPV Congress, and prepare all forces to readily implement resolutions of the congress. This must be carried out under the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. [applause] [end recording]

Amid a warm and cordial atmosphere, many veteran revolutionary cadres -- those who have been involved in the front tasks over the past several decades -- such as Comrades Hoang Quoc Viet, Tran Cung, and others spoke, recalling those years and months in the history of the front's activities for the sake of the party and the people and expressing their confidence in the bright future of the nation. Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, said:

[Begin recording] The main purpose of today's meeting is to motivate our people to continue to develop the effect of the all-people's solidarity bloc in order to advance national construction to a new stage -- the state of the entire, already-unified country advancing toward socialism. This constitutes a very large force spreading from the northern to the central and southern parts of Vietnam.

I am convinced that once all the people surge forward to build the country victoriously, the lives of our people will experience considerable improvement and our children will be properly fed and educated. This is a necessary condition for pushing the country forward. [end recording]

The commemorative ceremony ended amid the confidence of the great national solidarity bloc. All the delegates expressed their determination to join the VFF committees at all levels in studying and implementing various party directives in order to ensure the increasingly effective performance of the front, thereby making due contributions to the causes of promoting all-people solidarity and firmly building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Huynh Tan Phat Article

OW181823 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Nov 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The daily NHAN DAN today runs an exclusive article written by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, reviewing the constant development of the Vietnam National United Front over the past decades.

It says:

"More than 50 years have elapsed since its foundation, the Vietnam National United Front (VNUF) founded and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, has unceasingly developed through various historical stages and in different names, making outstanding contributions to the success of the nation.

"At present when the whole country is advancing along the road toward socialism with the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland, the Vietnam Fatherland Front (present-day VNUF) has actually become an organization rallying Vietnamese working people including the socialist intelligentisia".

"The Vietnamese revolution has embarked on the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism the front's primary task is to build an ever stronger worker-peasant alliance, closely unite intellectuals and other working people of different social strata, and rally people of all ethnic groups, religions, personalities and overseas Vietnamese with a view to successfully building socialism and firmly safeguarding the socialist fatherland". [sentence as received]

"The front is a body typifying the people's ever stronger unity bloc and representing their right to collective mastery of the society. It is a solid bridge linking broad social sections with the party and a firm mainstay of the proletarian dictatorship. Realities have shown that the front has been trusted by the people who have often reflected their aspirations through the front to the party and administration at different levels. With the help of the front, the people have engaged in economic and social management.

"On the other hand, the front has lent a hand to the administration and other responsible bodies to create favourable conditions for the people to exercise their right to collective mastery of the society, thereby contributing to strictly implementing the party and state line and policies.

"The front has actively motivated the working people to take part in labour emulation movements such as to practise thrift, open saving accounts, buy government bonds, help people and soldiers in northern border areas, assist victims of storms and floods, broaden the old people's fund, and maintain public order and political security.

"So far, the old people's funds have been set up in all localities throughout the country with the participation of 4.5 million people, accounting for 40 per cent of the total of old people in the country with their long-term savings amounting to 200 million dong (Vietnamese currency).

"Of late, the front organizations at all levels across the country have made many valuable ideas and suggestions to the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be presented to the coming sixth national party congress. This is a vivid activity of the front functioning as a representative of the people of all walks of life, with its high sense of responsibility toward the most important political event of the party and people at present."

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK171241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 17 November editorial: "The Revolution Is an Enterprise of the Masses"]

[Text] This year, our people commemorate the first anniversary of the United National Front on 18 November. Fifty six years have elapsed since the Indochinese Communist Party Standing Committee issued the directive to establish the anti-imperialist allied association on 18 November 1930, opening the glorious page of the United National Front history in our country.

Our party, headed by great President Ho Chi Minh, is always profoundly aware of the invincible strength of the great national solidarity bloc, using the people as the base of the United National Front under the party leadership.

Over the past half century or more, the Front has always promoted the tradition of national unity and all-people solidarity to remain worthy of Uncle Ho's commendation: The forest of great solidarity trees has blossomed and their roots have gone deep among all the people. Under various forms of organization in each different revolutionary period, the Front always remains the United National Front and one of the factors which decide the victories of our people's revolution.

The Front has become a political base to represent the laboring people's collective mastery. It is the link between the people of all strata and the party and a firm support for our state. It has made very great and important contributions to the building and defending of the socialist fatherland.

The party and President Ho Chi Minh have always firmly grasped the mass viewpoint, considering the revolution as an enterprise of the masses. Uncle Ho specified: The country must use the people as a base, the country can last only on a firm base. Victory must be built on the base of the people. [Ho Chi Minh; "Complete Works 1948-50," page 12]

In his address to the conference of cadres to study the draft political report to the coming sixth party congress, Comrade Truong Chinh generally reviewed one of the important lessons of experience of our party saying that the strength of a country and its revolution lies in the people. If we want to really develop the laboring people's collective mastery, we must rely on the people. All policies and lines must be formulated on the basis of the people.

This was also the tradition of national construction and defense of our forefathers who considered the people's will as the strongest fortress, as exemplified by Tran Hung Dao [Vietnamese national hero in 12th century] who held that the spirit of humanity and justice consists in ensuring peace for the people, as written in the "Declaration of Victory Over the Chinese" [Vietnamese literary masterpiece by 14th century scholar Nguyen Trai].

The lesson saying that the revolution is an enterprise of the masses was formerly very important and will remain so now and forever. Whenever the laboring people can be really their own masters, and the masses unanimously agree with the party, then a revolutionary movement can appear there.

There are some abnormal phenomena in our society. Some cadres have distanced themselves from the people and have failed to rely on the people, to resolve the problems raised by the people, and to respect the views, role, and functions of the VFF and other mass organizations. They prefer to use administrative measurers, issue orders, apply compulsory action, and at times persecute and oppress the people.

Some party committee echelons have neglected the tasks related to the masses and the Front, and have not relied on the Front to guide and control basic party organizations. Many leading and management agencies and many organizations in charge of the mass motivation tasks and the front-related tasks have also shown themselves to be bureaucratic and have refused to renovate their work method to remain close to the grass-roots level and the masses, thus failing to thoroughly understand the people's mind and aspirations.

The objectives set by the party congress and the various party Central Committee plenums can be achieved only through the creative revolutionary acts of millions of people and by the positive participation of the VFF and other member organizations of the Front.

We should rid ourselves of the incorrect idea that tasks related to the Front and the masses are only measures to mobilize the implementation of party policies and lines. As regards those policies directly involving the livelihood of the people nation wide, as well as in localities and primary installations, party committee echelons and administrative agencies should consult with the Front and the mass organizations before making a decision.

In the renovation of the economic management system, there should also be wider regular participation of the mass organizations in the Front.

In villages, city wards, and population centers, we should promote the role of trade unions, youth unions, women's unions, collectivized peasants associations, and the VFF to mobilize the people to organize production, develop the family economy, organize distribution, circulation, and services; perform cultural and educational activities; protect the public health and environment; maintain social order and public security; and implement the Army's rear service policy.

Socioeconomic management work is not a task assigned to professional managers in particular, but it is also an undertaking of the people. All echelons, sectors, the administration, the public security force, and the Army must respect the mass organizations and the Front, closely coordinate with and create conditions for the Front member organizations to operate, and participate in the management of the state, economy, and society.

All party committee echelons should stimulate the initiative and creativity of the Front in the implementation of the revolutionary tasks. The Front and all mass organizations should also renovate the scope of their activities to suit the renovation of the socioeconomic management system and the already raised level of general knowledge of the people.

The legitimate interests of the masses and Front member organizations have raised many new problems to be resolved. All echelons, sectors, cadres, and party members should firmly grasp all the party's viewpoints, guidelines, and policies in the new revolutionary state concerning workers, civil servants, peasants, intellectuals, youths, teenagers, children, women, people of all nationalities, faithful of all religious, and overseas Vietnamese.

The achievements over the past 5 years in building socialism and defending the country have demonstrated the important role and effective operations of the VFF under the party leadership, and our people's patriotism and earnest love for socialism.

The VFF at all levels recently manifested their role of mastering the country by enthusiastically contributing their views to the draft political report to be presented at the sixth national party congress. They have proved to be fully capable of sharing their views with the party even in the process of defining revolutionary lines and tasks and in deciding the vital issues of the country.

The firm and strong national solidarity bloc constitutes the invincible strength to advance the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland toward many new victories. In this enterprise, all our people bear deeply in their mind Uncle Ho's teaching: Solidarity, solidarity, great solidarity; success, success, great success!

NHAN DAN VIEWS CEMA MEETING, USSR COOPERATION

OW181841 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VAN November 18 -- The meeting of the party leaders of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) held in Moscow on Nov. 10-11 and that between General Secretary Truong Chinh and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Nov. 12 are two great, important events for the Vietnamese party, and people and the socialist community as a whole says NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The paper describes the working meeting of the party leaders of the CMEA member countries as a "new development in the relations of the countries in the socialist community, heightening their cooperation in the economic and other fields. [quotation marks as received] It recalls that the meeting was unanimous in working out a program aimed at realising the council's efficiency of cooperation and assistance to Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia in conformity with the characteristics of each country. "That is an agreement of great significance and strong encouragement to the Vietnamese people" NHAN DAN stresses.

The meeting, the paper says supported the Soviet Union's principled stance at the Reykjavik summit, and highly valued the constructive proposals of paramount importance put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev.

It attached great importance to the pushing up of the concerted activities of the socialist countries in the international arena, of their common efforts, together with the broad front of the peace-loving people throughout the world, to ensure the success of the struggle to abolishing nuclear weapons and preserving peace and security in all parts of the world. [sentence as received]

The working meeting of party leaders of the CMEA member countries, the paper continues, has solved many practical issues and ended in success. It made important contributions to further consolidating their cooperation on the basis of socialist internationalism between the parties and states of the socialist community, opening the process of basically reorganizing and renovating the CMEA's activities aimed at stepping up the development of each country and the whole community, and bringing into play the superiority of soccialism in international relations.

The paper goes on:

"The meeting between Truong Chinh and M.S. Gorbachev on Nov. 12 was an important event and a new, important step of development in the special friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The two leaders were unanimous in the issues and measures to strengthen the all-round cooperation between the two countries."

NHAN DAN notes with joy that the two countries were of unanimous views on their stance and policies at home and abroad, and that their special friendship and comprehensive cooperation have constantly developed. It also notes with joy that M.S. Gorbachev has extended fine feelings and valuable support for the Vietnamese people.

The paper quotes the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee as saying that the meetings are a "new step of development in the relations between Vietnam and the fraternal socialist countries, strongly encouraging the entire Vietnamese party and people who are actively preparing for the sixth party congress aimed at vigorously building the country along socialism and contributing to the cause of peace and social progress in Asia and the rest of the world."

FERTILIZER, RUBBER COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

BK161608 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Implementing the agreement on the annual supply of fertilizer between the Soviet Union and our country, over the past 5 years (1981-1985) the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises has supplied our agricultural sector with more than 4.067 million metric tons of standard fertilizer in support of intensive cultivation. The well-proportioned supply of nitrate fertilizer each year by the Soviet Union has contributed significantly to increasing our country's grain output from 15.1 million metric tons in 1981 to 18.2 million metric tons in 1985. The Soviet supply of nitrate fertilizer has also helped us carry out the intensive cultivation of various kinds of vegetables and subsidiary and short-term industrial crops, thereby creating the source of farm products for export.

As of 30 September, the Soviet Union not only had supplied in full the more than 1.061 million metric tons of fertilizer as planned for 1986 (the year that has recorded the largest ever quantity) but also had supplied another 260,000 supplemental metric tons of nitrate fertilizer under the 1987 plan.

Over the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has also supplied the Lam Thao superphosphate plant (Vinh Phu) with more than 176,000 metric tons of potash fertilizer and hundreds of thousands of metric tons of ferrous sulphate for use as key raw materials in the production of superphosphate.

In the process of implementing the agreement on the supply of fertilizer to our country, the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises and the representation of the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet in Vietname have worked with devotion and such a spirit as to ensure that fertilizer is supplied in larger quantitites and delivered faster this year than in previous years for the sake of their Vietnamese friends.

The Soviet Union signed an agreement with our state for the supply of more than 1 million metric tons of standard nitrate fertilizer to Vietnam each year from 1983 to 1985. However, in 1983 and 1984 we did not receive fertilizer in full quantities as specified in the agreement. To settle this problem, in 1985 the Soviet federation of fertilizer production enterprises not only supplied in full the 1.075 million metric tons as in the agreement between the two countries but also supplied an extra quantity to make up for the shortfalls of the two previous years. According to the agreement, the Soviet supply of potash fertilizer to Vietnam for 1986 is 50,000 metric tons. To date, however, our agricultural sector has received a total of 82,498 metric tons -- largest quantity it has ever received from the Soviet Union.

The Vietnam rubber general department recently held a solemn ceremony to inaugurate rubber plantations to be exploited under a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Before 1980, the rubber sector in our country had only 1 corporation and 6 plantations with a total of 41,000 laborers to plant, care for, and process 64,000 hectares of rubber. After 5 years of cooperation with the Soviet Union, the sector has set up 17 corporations, 126 plantations, and dozens of units, institutes, and schools with 152,000 laborers and a total rubber area of 172,000 hectares, thus exceeding the set target. Under the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union alone, the sector has finished planting 50,000 new hectares of rubber on schedule, thus exceeding the planned acreage specified in the agreement signed with the Soviet Union.

Over the past 5 years, most of these rubber plantations have fulfilled or exceeded all the economic and technical targets set by the central level and have ensured that all surviving trees meet or exceed the technical requirements. Many plantations have employed the methods of planting rubber by seed, which requires technique but saves labor and investment. Technical regulations for rubber planting have been inspected rigidly from work teams and units to corporations. Before starting work, all corporations usually provide their cadres and workers with technical training or demonstrations. Various measures and forms of contract have been applied in a way that suits each type of work and each type of laborer. The Dau Tien rubber corporation is a unit with relatively significant achievements in rubber planting. Thanks to its good care, rubber trees have grown fast. The corporation has provided seeds and techniques for other localities to expand their rubber areas and assisted Cuba and Cambodia in rubber planting. Meanwhile, it has divided its forces and facilities to set up two other rubber corporations in the central highlands.

These achievements have created a firm basis for our country to sign an agreement with the Soviet Union for the planting of another 300,000 hectares of rubber from now until the year 2000. All corporations of the rubber sector have begun to plant 160,000 hectares of rubber, including 110,000 hectares under the program of cooperation with the Soviet Union between 1986 and 1990.

HANOI ON SINO-U.S.-JAPAN 'COLLUSION,' THAI POLICY

BK141417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vinh's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the so-called courtesy and friendship call by a U.S. flotilla to Qingdao Port, China, 5-11 November was, as many observe, a historic visit marking a new development of the Sino-U.S. military collusion that is currently being intensified to serve the U.S. imperialists' dark designs in the region. While announcing this event during his visit to China last month, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stressed that this would strengthen confidence in Sino-U.S. relations, including in the military field, which are built on a very firm foundation and have a bright future. The fact remains that the host country gave a grand welcome to the visiting U.S. warships, including two that are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. For the first time in the past 40 years and more, hundreds of U.S. sailors were seen strolling on the streets of Chinese port city.

Commenting on this event, the Japanese newspaper SHIMBUN [as heard] pointed out that the close relations between Washington and Beijing will aggravate tension in this region and the rest of the world. The newspaper also disclosed that China may hope the United States will supply it with weapons and military equipment in exchange for the Qingdao port call. In reality, Washington announced not long ago its plan to sell $550 million worth of aircraft equipment to China. James Lyons, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet who led the U.S. flotilla on its visit to China, said upon arriving in Qingdao: This China port call will promote military cooperation between the United States and China. This cooperation is important because the Chinese and U.S. Navies share a common objective.

According to Western experts, though not yet fully disclosed, it is unimaginable that the United States has provided China with $300 million worth of technology and equipment for producing large-caliber artillery shells, sold $500 million worth of electronic equipment for China's F-8 aircraft, and sold technology and equipment to China for producing antisubmarine depth charges. It is worth noting that while visiting Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping; and both sides made anti-Soviet statements and distorted the situation in Cambodia and Afghanistan.

In these days, cooperation among China, the United States, and Japan is also being stepped up. After rolling out a red carpet to warmly welcome U.S. sailors manning three U.S. warships to Qingdao Port, the Chinese authorities have just accorded a no less cordial welcome to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. While in Beijing, the Japanese Government leader declared close cooperation with China and assistance for its modernization plan. For his part, the Chinese host expressed the hope that Sino-Japanese cooperation will last for a thousand years whereas China last year declared to extend this cooperation only until the end of the 21st century.

Together with the joint military exercises conducted on a very large scale between the U.S. and Japanese Armed Forces, it is obvious that the tripartite cooperation and collusion are threatening peace and security and straining the situation not only in Northeast Asia alone.

In the mean time, the situation still remains tense in Southeast Asia. THE FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW reported in its 6 November issue that the leader of one of the three Cambodian reactionary groups had, after pointing out internal troubles among these groups -- including armed conflicts -- referred to Pol Pot as the new Hitler and said: In reality, China is our emperor.

China has supplied the Cambodian reactionaries with weapons, ammunition, and money and directed them to sabotage the revival of the Cambodian people. The current serious conflict on the Cambodian-Thai border has resulted from the new acts of aggression taken by Thailand, but responsiblity for this rests for the most part with the master of the Cambodian reactionaries.

As everyone knows, on 15 October, Thai troops, supported by aircraft and artillery, attacked and seized Hill 537 in Cambodian territory, southwest of Ampil in Battambang Province. To explain away their adventurous acts in the area of Hill 537, the ultrarightist Thai authorities have produced maps unilaterally drawn and published by the U.S. Army during the war of aggression against Vietnam and blatantly claimed that the area in question lies on Thai soil. The Hill 537 area is a mountain jungle area which has, for countless ages, been legally recognized as falling under Cambodia's sovereignty. Only in recent years, since Thailand became a sanctuary for the Cambodian reactionaries and Thai troops directly coordinated with them in combat, Hill 537 has become a target for Thailand's territorial expansion.

While public opinion has yet to forget its acts of aggression against the three Lao hamlets, Thailand has blatantly used force to seize the Hill 537 area belonging to the PRK. This act violates international law and the UN Charter and brazenly infringes upon Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It causes instability in the region and, at the same time, runs counter to the trend of dialogue which is developing regionally and internationally.

Looking at Thailand's foreign policy in the recent past, people can see that it is, in fact, influenced by both the United States and China; and consequently, Bangkok has pursued an ill-advised foreign policy. U.S. military aid to be given to Thailand for the next 5 years will double that of the past 5 years, The network of tactical airfields in Thailand has for years now been so heavily equipped by the United States that they are called U.S. airfields. Joint U.S.-Thai military exercises have been conducted regularly in the sea area off southern Thailand to direct the tactical spearhead at the Indochinese countries. Worthy of note is the recently signed U.S.-Thai military pact under which the United States will set up on Thai soil a large strategic arms reserve stockpile in preparation for a large regional war.

The French paper LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE observed: Since 1979 and especially since it set up diplomatic relations with China, Thailand has virtually sided with China on the Cambodian issue. It has provided the Cambodian reactionaries with political and material support and with part of Thai territory for use as hideouts.

A document revealed by the press in Bangkok shows that in the past 5 years, Thailand has, under an agreement to coordinate actions with China, spent approximately $200 million to foster the Cambodian reactionary force and reserve part of its territory -- the southeastern border area -- for use as sanctuary by the reactionary Pol Pot remnant army.

It can be said that at present, Thailand's policy and position toward the PRK have remained totally unchanged. Its policy remains one of confrontation and unity with China and the Unied States in giving a hand to the Cambodian reactionaries against the PRK. It has used military forces to support the Cambodian reactionaries and even mobilized troops to attack and seize hills located inside Cambodia such as in the case of Hill 537. Considering the regional, Asian, and international situation, such actions are ill-advised; they run counter to the interests of peace and stability of nations and the interests of Thailand itself.

While displaying good will, the people and revolutionary armed forces of Cambodia have their legitimate right to self-defense.

HANOI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE

BK170621 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] On 14 and 15 November, the Hanoi municipal party committee held a conference of key cadres from various precincts, districts, cities, sectors, and mass organizations to disseminate and develop the results of the municipal party organization congress.

The conference heard Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, transmit the spirit of the speech delivered by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee, at the municipal party organization congress and Comrade Dao Duy Tung, chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, speak of the renovation of economic thinking and economic viewpoints in accordance with the decree issued recently by the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

On this occasion, the municipal party committee launched a broad and deep propaganda drive on the results obtained by the municipal party organization congress, especially the views contributed to the congress by the comrade general secretary of the party Central Committee and the progressive viewpoints of our party. This was aimed at changing the ways to thinking and doing things, the disposition of the economic structure, and the mechanism of management to bring into play all the potentials of the capital, develop production, and create more jobs for the people and stabilize their livelihood.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REGRETS HERZOG'S SINGAPORE VISIT

BK170948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Indonesia deplores Singapore's "insensitivity" towards some of its Southeast Asian neighbours by accepting a planned visit by Israeli President Hayim Herzog, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

A press communique released by the ministry said the government fully acknowledged Singapore's sovereignty in its international relations but nevertheless regretted Mr. Herzog's three-day visit to Singapore.

The Israeli president's visit to a member country of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is not "so beneficial for ASEAN solidarity," the release said.

Indonesia and Malaysia, along with Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei, form ASEAN and both countries are staunch supporters of the Palestinians and the United Nations resolution demanding a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab areas.

The Singaporean charge d'affaires in Jakarta has been summoned to be briefed on the government attitude vis-a-vis the upcoming Israeli visit, the release said.

(In Kuala Lumpur Saturday Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad announced that he had recalled Malaysia's chief envoy to Singapore for consultations. Dr. Mahathir made no official statement of protest at the visit, but a senior Foreign Office official said the move "indicated displeasure.")

(In Singapore Saturday Foreign Minister Supiah Dhanabalan said the visit, scheduled to start Tuesday, would go ahead as planned.)

The two governments' expressions of concern follow earlier protests by an influential Indonesian Moslem student group and by Malaysia's Parti Islam.

(In Singapore, a senior Indonesian diplomat said that Indonesian Ambassador Rais Abin would be away from Singapore during Mr. Herzog's state visit from Tuesday to Thursday. He said the Indonesian ambassador left for Penang on Saturday and had since gone to Jakarta. He could not give the exact date of his return, but said it would not be before the departure of Mr. Herzog. Asked whether it was an account of the Israeli president's visit that the Indonesian ambassador had left, he said: "You should be able to guess." Earlier in the day, the Malaysian high commissioner, K. Tharmaratnam, left for Kuala Lumpur on being recalled for consultations.)

AQUINO ORDERS CEASE-FIRE 'WITHIN THE MONTH'

HK190547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has ordered aides to forge a ceasefire with Communist rebels within the month despite the murder of leftist leader Rolando Olalia, government peace negotiator said here Wednesday. "The instruction was to produce a ceasefire within the month," Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

He said the order was given after the meeting ended, in the presence of other cabinet members, and that he would shortly send word to the insurgents' peace negotiating panel. The meeting itself was devoted to economic matters.

Press reports here said Mr. Mitra Tuesday expressed pessimism about the prospects of a Christmas ceasefire after last week's murder of Mr. Olalia, which scuttled a government-rebel meeting Friday on a planned Christmas truce.

Mr. Mitra said after the cabinet meeting that his understanding was that the talks had been "postponed indefinitely" after the Olalia slaying, which the left blamed on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, a critic of the talks.

Another official negotiator, Chief Government Auditor Teofisto Guingona, said Tuesday that the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) had reestablished contact with him. Mr. Guingona held out hope that the talks could resume.

AQUINO HINTS LOYALISTS BEHIND OLALIA MURDER

OW181307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 18 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino Tuesday appeared to blame loyalist followers of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos for the murder of a leftist labor leader as a cabinet official prepared for a trip to Japan for trade discussions that would "probably" touch on the kidnapping of a top Japanese business executive outside Manila over the weekend.

Speaking before a Swedish trade delegation led by Swedish Trade Minister Anita Dragin, Aquino said her nine-month-old government's progress cannot be derailed "by an insurgency that can never gain mass support nor the Right that is permanently discredited."

"A dictator several times more deadly and dangerous than the elements we face today could not stand in our path, what more the straggling remnants of his forces, the dwindling tendency towards thuggery and brutality left behind by that regime," Aquino said.

She referred to the brutal murder of labor lawyer, Rolando Olalia, chairman of the May 1 Movement (KMU) and the leftist People's Party (PNB), as among "our inherited and lingering problems" that also included the 17-year insurgency and Marcos loyalists.

But she made no reference to 53-year-old Nobuyuki Wakaoji, president of the Philippine branch of Mitsui and Co. who was kidnapped by five armed men last Saturday while returning from a golf tournament 50 kilometers south of Manila. [passage omitted]

Aquino thanked Sweden for fresh investments amounting to 350 million pesos (about 17.5 million dollars) made by the Swedish pharmaceutical firm, A B Astra, which began construction on a new plant recently. "It (the investment) will ... enable us to take in stride recent attempts to destabilize our society and continue on our way toward providing a better life for our people," she said, apparently referring to rumors of a military coup d'etat.

Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, who accompanied Aquino on her November 10-13 state visit to Japan, said he will return to Tokyo on Wednesday on a prescheduled follow-up visit.

Asked by reporters if Wakaoji's abduction will be taken up in talks with Japanese trade officials, he said the subject "may probably be raised, naturally."

"But I hope to be able to address the situation," he said. "One particular incident should not bring much concern. The Philippine Government is taking all the necessary steps."

"What's important is we should be able to overcome these difficulties and in the end it's the economic ties of both countries that need to be strengthened," he added.

"We would like to assure the Japanese companies that the Philippines is a stable place to make investments and to increase the necessary trade," he said, adding that investors are exposed to risks in every country. "But the level of risks here, with respect to kidnappings and bombings, is very low and I hope we can dispose of this incident very quickly so that we can push forward," he said.

Concepcion said he does not know of any developments in the kidnapping case but that he expected to be briefed on it by the authorities before he leaves for Tokyo Wednesday night.

He said that the incident has meant some "ripples" in Japan-Philippine relations. "But you know that initial concern has in a way not disrupted the decisions of the Japanese companies to make investments in the Philippines," he said. [passage omitted]

AQUINO SAID PLANNING CABINET RESHUFFLE

HK190147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] President Aquino was reported set to reorganize the cabinet this week and will remove at least three of her ministers. However Defense Ministry sources said the planned cabinet weed-out was put off due to the Olalia murder case. The three ministers who will reportedly be removed were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel and Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez. Arroyo's post is reported to be taken over by former executive secretary and now U.N. Population Executive Secretary Rafael Salas. It was earlier reported that Defense Minister Enrile had asked for the replacement of Arroyo, Sanchez, and Pimentel.

KMU SCORES AQUINO FOR 'INDECISIVENESS'

HK180733 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 7

[By staffmember Romina de los Reyes]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a press statement yesterday, the KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno — 1 May Movement] said the Olalia slaying was the "logical result of the President's series of indecisiveness and compromising attitude in dealing with the Marcos holdovers, a fact that had emboldened Enrile and his cohorts to plot and freely engage in bloody intrigues."

The nationwide strike, the KMU said, aims to:

— "Protest the continuing indecisiveness and compromising attitude of the Aquino regime vis-a-vis the enemies of the people.

-- Demand the ouster of Enrile and all anti-people die-hards in the Government.

-- Demand swift and decisive action on the part of the President against the fascist holdovers."

The general strike will begin at 6 a.m. Monday.

For its part, the LACC [Labor Advisory and Consultative Council] agreed to:

-- Appoint FFW [Federation of Free Workers] head Johnny Tan and Lakas Manggagawa [Strength of Workers] head Paterno Menzon to the 11-man body formed by President Aquino to investigate the Olalia killing.

— Hold daily meetings beginning Monday to discuss developments and to formulate responses on a day-to-day basis

-- Join the general strike on the day of burial for Olalia and consider that day a national day of mourning.

Menzon said: "The Olalia murder was not only an attack on the KMU but on the entire labor sector."

LACC spokesman Cirpriano Malonzo said the LACC cannot commit to join the general strike because there has been no time to consult the local unions.

However, the LACC national leadership will not stop or take any action against local unions which may decide to join the strike on their own, he said.

The LACC also appealed to all labor groups including the Trade Unions Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), to join them in mourning for Olalia.

KMU, PNB TO CONDUCT OWN PROBE OF OLALIA MURDER

HK181359 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 8

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] Two militant groups are looking into the possible involvement of Marcos loyalists, military officers, big businessmen and "certain Americans" in the murder of labor leader Rolando Olalia last week.

Alan Jasminez, secretary general of the Partido ng Bayan [PNB — People's Party], told the Kapihan [coffeeshop] press forum yesterday that the party and the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU — 1 May Movement] which were both headed by Olalia, are undertaking an "independent probe" of the labor leader's killing.

Jasminez and the other Kapihan guests — KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran, Elmer Lahug and Wilfred de Asis and Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan] Secretary General Lean Alejandro — also charged that Olalia's murder was part of a grand plot of a clandestine group to destabilize the government, seize power and reduce the president to a mere figurehead.

Jasminez did not reveal the initial findings of the "independent probe." He said the probers have yet to establish "facts."

He also did not say why the KMU and the PNB are blaming Marcos loyalists, military men, big businessmen and certain Americans for the murder.

Jasminez said the plotters are setting the stage for an "Indonesian scenario," in reference to the massive purge of left-leaning elements in Indonesia in the 1960s by right-wing generals.

The President Sukarno was spared but was reduced to a mere figurehead.

Beltran said those behind the plot want to sabotage the peace initiatives of the Aquino government and her efforts to shift the present revolutionary government into a full constitutional democracy.

"They are against the ceasefire, they are against the ratification of the draft Charter," Beltran said.

Beltran and Alejandro urged the President to take "decisive actions" to put order into her government and crush those who are plotting against her.

In the press forum, the KMU, PNB and Bayan leaders also reiterated their demands for the immediate removal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

They said that the current protest will last until Thursday to dramatize "the progressive forces" mourning over the death of Olalia.

POLITICAL ALLY OF ENRILE KILLED IN AMBUSH

OW191155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 19 KYODO -- A political ally of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was shot dead with two companions, and two police chiefs were also murdered in separate ambushes north of Manila Wednesday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported. Military authorities are working on the theory that the killings were in retaliation for the brutal murder of left-wing labor leader Rolando Olalia last week.

The two police chiefs were reportedly killed by guerrillas of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) in the towns of Porac and Floridablanca in Pampanga Province.

Enrile's associate, former National Assembly member David Puzon, was killed with his driver Romeo Reyes and a business associate, Manuel Viloria, when their car was fired on. His daughter-in-law was seriously wounded. Puzon, 64, and his companions were ambushed while driving south in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan Province, about 20 kilometers from the capital.

The state-run agency said the NPA had been demanding 800,000 pesos (about 4,000 dollars) in monthly contributions from Puzon, who began his political career as governor of Enrile's home province of Cagayan in northeast Luzon.

MURDER OF NEDA ASSISTANT DIRECTOR REPORTED

HK190215 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] A top official of the National Economic Development Authority [NEDA] was killed in an ambush that took place in Cabanatuan City last Friday. According to a Constabulary report, the victim was Oscar Tobias, NEDA assistant director. Tobias was reportedly on the way to his brother-in-law's house to pick up his wife when he was shot by four armed men in a car. The incident took place at Santo Nino Street, Magsaysay district in Cabanatuan City, Nueva Ecija. The motive for the killing is not known.

12 REPORTED INJURED IN MANILA STORE BOMBING

HK191419 Hong Kong AFP in English 1337 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- At least 12 people were injured when a bomb exploded inside a popular department store here late Wednesday, authorities said, in the sixth such attack to occur in the Philippine capital in the past five weeks. The blast occurred at about 1115 GMT while the Shoemart Department Store in central Manila was full of early evening shoppers, police said.

Hospital authorities said 12 people were wounded by shrapnel in the blast which shattered a display window.

Police discovered what appeared to be fragments of a timing device at the package counter beside the entrance.

Meanwhile, unidentified men lobbed what appeared to be the metal casing of a hand grenade inside the loge section of the Galaxy Movie Theater nearby, causing a stampede, police said. No injuries were reported by police and the incident appeared to be the work of pranksters.

Wednesday's attack came as the government of President Corazon Aquino faced a crisis resulting from the assassination of left-wing political leader Rolando Olalia and the kidnapping of top Japanese executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji last week. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the attack.

Some government officials have insinuated that the bombings were tied to the murder and the abduction, in what they called a campaign by a group out to destabilize the nine-month-old Aquino government.

Previous bombing targets here included a water main, a building used as campaign headquarters by Mrs Aquino, a restaurant, a vacant lot, and another Shoemart outlet in nearby Quezon City. Sixteen people were injured in the previous Shoemart bombing.

Police had earlier arrested two supporters of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos in connection with the previous blasts, but they were subsequently freed and police said they suspected communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas. The NPA has denied any involvement in the attacks.

NEGOTIATOR SAYS NDF READY 'TO TAKE UP ARMS'

HK180921 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 86 p 14

[By Reporter Teodoro Y. Montelibano]

[Text] The National Democratic Front (NDF) rebel forces will continue their struggle to bring about a just and democratic society and is ready to take up arms, if needed to prevent a recurrence of militarism and fascism.

This was the message of NDF head Antonio Zumel during a brief surprise appearance Sunday evening at the University of the Philippines [UP] chapel, Diliman, Quezon City, where slain Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] chief Rolando Olalia and his driver, Leonor Alay-ay, lie in state.

Zumel's visit at the UP chapel came a day after Communist Party of the Philippines leader Satur Ocampo and wife, Carolina Malay, paid a visit.

Ocampo and Zumel are the representatives of the NDF in the peace talks with the government. They suspended a scheduled meeting with government peace negotiators Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona when Olalia and Alay-ay were murdered last Nov. 12 by yet unidentified men.

That meeting could have resulted in a cease-fire agreement.

During his short appearance at the UP chapel, Zumel apparently referring to the brutal double murder, said he was "very agitated by what the enemies of the people have done."

"We extended our hands in peace and they answered us with this," he stressed, pointing to the caskets of Olalia and Alay-ay.

Zumel also indicated that the military's role in the peace talks seems to be "looming larger with every meeting" between the NDF panelists and government peace negotiators.

"Before the NDF was dealing with the political leaderships, but now it seems we are dealing with the Armed Forces of the Philippines," he said.

He stressed that all of the forces under the NDF are ready to take up arms if necessary. "The NDF will not allow the fascists to rule. The people's democratic revolution will ultimately be victorious," Zumel stressed.

The NDF head appeared at the full-packed chapel while a mass was being said. Just after holy communion, Zumel's presence was announced.

He emerged from one side of the chapel. The widows of Olalia and Alay-ay stood up to join Zumel as he viewed the coffins.

Surrounded by mostly workers and students, Zumel then walked towards the altar and delivered his remarks from the pulpit.

Zumel was warmly applauded; and after his talk, he left together with Jose Milo Concepcion, an aide of suspected communist leader, Rodolfo Salas, and NDF legal counsel Arno Sanidad.

CORDILLERA GROUPS DISCUSS AUTONOMY ISSUES

HK181105 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 86 p 15

[By Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio city -- Rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) has gone to several tribal communities in Kalinga-Apayao to rally support for the proposed 1986 Constitution, which contains a provision on the Cordillera autonomous region.

Balweg and his 250 men recently, "made their rounds in different villages in Kalinga-Apayao explaining the benefits the natives will get should the area be granted autonomy," the Cordillera News Agency reported.

Among those Balweg visited were Balbalan, Salegseg, Mabacca and Buaya tribes all of Kalinga.

Balweg was quoted as saying that the people in the villages he campaigned in endorsed his views on autonomy.

Previously the CPLA, together with the Cordillera Bodong [Blood Pact] Association (CBA), batted for the creation of a federal state for the Cordillera. The two said "federalism" would be a better mechanism in solving the problems of the region.

Lately, however during the peace pact conference between Balweg and President Corazon C. Aquino at Mount Data Lodge last Sept. 13, the CPLA, CBA and Northern Luzon National Front advocated the creation of a "Cordillera Autonomous Socialist State."

Today, however Balweg's group is supporting the formation of a Cordillera autonomous region.

Meanwhile, Balweg called on other groups in the Cordilleras to come together in consultations so the Cordilleras "will have a united vision for the struggle for autonomy."

Balweg added that "he is aware that the CPLA is just one of the groups in the Cordillera searching for genuine identity in the struggle for self-determination."

Balweg also revealed that the CPLA is trying to reach out to Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front because of "commonalities in the struggle."

However, the CPLA has not yet come into contact with the MNLF, because the "CPLA's organization is still limited," Balweg said.

Meanwhile, the CPLA will not honor the ceasefire agreement with the government if President Aquino will not make a formal cancellation of the proposed Chico River dam project. Balweg told newsmen [this] in a press conference Sunday afternoon after the conduct of peace talks at the Mount Data Lodge in Banko, Mt. Province Saturday.

The peace conference was attended by Presidential emmisary Agapito Butz Aquino, Balweg, the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) headed by Mario Yag-ao, and the Cordillera Broad Coalition (CBC) represented by Zenaida Pawid.

In the conference, the CBC sponsored a resolution calling for the government to formally announce the cancellation of the Chico River dam project in support of an earlier resolution of the CBA and the CPLA.

The resolution called the project as "an irritant to the attainment to a just and lasting peace in the Cordilleras."

Another major resolution sponsored by the three main groups is the creation of the administrative region pending the declaration of an autonomous Cordillera region as a first step for the search in [as published] lasting peace.

The conference also formed a 12-member committee which tasked to draft the set-up of the administrative region which will be presented to President Aquino a week before the scheduled meeting between her and Balweg before Dec. 3, in Manabo, Abra.

Sources said the creation of an administrative region is intended to take advantage of the legislative power of Mrs. Aquino under her revolutionary government.

The proposed autonomous region would take many months to implement even if the draft constitution is approved because Congress has to define first the mechanics of the autonomous region, they added.

A Cordillera flag was also displayed for the first time.

Resolutions Passed

HK180431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] In Bauko, Mountain Province, the creation of a Cordillera administrative region preparatory to the grant of autonomy for the Cordilleras was pushed last weekend by representatives of three Cordillera groups in a meeting with government representatives at the Mount Data Lodge in Bauko. In a joint resolution, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], the Cordillera Budong Association [CBA] and the Cordillera Broad Alliance [as heard] approved a joint resolution addressed to President Aquino for the creation of an administrative region, pending the establishment of autonomy of the Cordilleras. The resolution was handed over to presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino, chairman of the preparatory committee for the Cordillera peace talks, who arrived for the meeting to discuss the demands of the three Cordillera groups, which will be discussed further during the second round of peace negotiations with President Aquino.

The meeting, which was attended by rebel priest Conrado Balweg, head of the CPLA, and representatives of the local government of the Cordillera provinces, also resulted in the adoption of two more resolutions. One was adopted by the Cordillera Broad Coalition supporting the CPLA and the CBA's demand for the total canellation of the Chico River dam project. The other joint resolution called for the continuation of peace negotiations even after the creation of an administrative region.

BALWEG SAYS CORDILLERA PEOPLE REJECT NPA

HK180331 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] is stockpiling weapons to protect themselves and their land from the NPA. CPLA leader Conrado Balweg said that the NPA should clear out from the Cordillera region because they no longer have any moral basis for remaining there. Balweg said the people of the Cordilleras no longer believe in the NPA's communist ideology. The CPLA controls 75 percent of the Cordillera region which includes Benguet, Mountain Province, Abra, Kalinga-Apayao and Ifugao.

TWO PLEAD NOT GUILTY IN AQUINO MURDER RETRIAL

OW181209 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 18 KYODO -- A former ranking military officer and a civilian, accused as accessories to the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino more than three years ago, pleaded not guilty when arraigned Tuesday afternoon by a special court.

Of the 24 accused present during the proceedings, only Major Gen. Prospero Olivas, former chief of the Metropolitan Command, and the lone civilian among them, Hermilo Gosuico, agreed to be arraigned. Two others, former armed forces chief Gen. Fabian Ver and Capt. Felipe Valerio, are out of the country.

Judge Ramon Jabson, presiding judge of the three-member court, put off the arraignment of the 21 other accused military men because of a pending motion filed by defense lawyers to quash the case. The court will hear the motion on November 27.

Another accused military officer refused to enter a plea because the "doctrine of double jeopardy prevails over many other considerations" in the case, his lawyer said.

The retrial of the Aquino case was ordered by the Supreme Court last August after it upheld the findings of a special commission which said that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos had influenced the decision of a trial court which acquit all of the accused.

Dean Antonio Coronel, who also represents Ver, said that he will ask the prosecution to make representations to government authorities so that "travel papers may be issued" to the former armed forces chief so that he could "return home and face" trial. "If the prosecution is not going to do that then I will ask them to have...a 'nolle prosequi' entered against Ver or have the case against him archived," Coronel said. He said that nolle prosequi means that the prosecution is not interested in pursuing the case against the accused.

He said his request was based on "expressed pronouncements of the national leadership" that it would not be desirable for the armed forces chief to be allowed to return to the Philippines.

Although no date for the arraignment of the rest of the accused was set by the court, prosecutor Ramon Gonzales told reporters that all of the accused plus additional indictable persons may be arraigned by December. He said that "the list will be expanded" and mentioned former Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, who is in the United States, as one of the possible new respondents in the murder case.

MALTESE PRESIDENT CANCELS PLANNED VISIT

HK181009 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Cristina Pastor]

[Text] Malta President Agatha Barbara has cancelled her six-day visit to the Philippines because Philippine Airlines [Pal] has denied her two free tickets from Manila to Europe.

This was the second time the visit of a head of state had been cancelled. Israeli President Hayim Herzog had also called off his Nov. 16 Manila visit, citing "recent political developments" as the reason.

In a letter to President Aquino, Barbara said Pal had been "adamant in refusing" to provide her the tickets, forcing her to cancel the visit.

Foreign ministry sources, said the practice of giving free tickets to visiting heads of state was a normal procedure.

However, Barbara was "rushing things" and the ministry could not immediately give a definite answer, the sources said.

Barbara was scheduled to arrive in Manila from Jakarta Nov. 14, and leave for Frankfurt Nov. 19.

She left Malta for Malaysia Nov. 2 and had wired Mrs Aquino about her request for plane tickets on Oct. 31

In her letter, Barbara said Pal refused to provide two free air tickets although the rest of the delegation, composed of six other officials, would be paying business class passengers.

Meanwhile, Bangladesh Foreign Minister [as published] Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, has accepted an invitation to visit the Philippines, according to the foreign ministry.

Date for the visit has yet to be set but it has been confirmed that Choudhury, current president of the United Nations General Assembly, would be accompanied by officials of his country's ministry of commerce and industry.

The aborted state visit of Herzog to the Philippines cost the country a seat in the International Court of Justice.

Justice Florentino Feliciano did not make it to the 15-man United Nations body established to settle disputes among member states.

Foreign ministry sources said Feliciano lost by 20 votes "due to reversals in commitment" from justices from 19 Arab states and seven African-Arab countries.

OFFICIAL APPEALS TO JAPANESE INVESTORS

HK181104 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Nov 86 p 7

[By staff member Corrie Salientes]

[Excerpts] Rumors of a coup, the killing of labor leader Rolando Olalia, and the kidnapping of Mitsui & Co.'s Manila manager could derail efforts of the government to encourage Japanese investments in the country.

A ranking official, who was with President Aquino's delegation in her state visit to Japan, said that while these incidents are not likely to affect Japan's pledges of financial assistance, they may have poured cold water on the interest of private Japanese companies in investing in the country. [passage omitted]

"Things like this," he added, "give the Japanese businessmen the feeling that they are not welcome in this country."

"We would like them to know that the incident is just one aberration which does not represent the sentiments of the Filipino people," he said.

The official expressed fears that the kidnapping incident, in particular, may weaken the "stature" of the country built by the recent state visit of the President.

"I hope this will [not] happen for it will put the country back to 'square one' as far as Japan is concerned," he said.

"Whoever did it has done the country a great disfavor," the official said.